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TERMS OF THE DAILY.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

STATE ITEMS.

SHARON had three pairs of twins in one day, last week.

FIFTEEN deaths occurred in the Crawford county jail last year.

THE scarlet fever is still scourging portions of Cambria county.

THREE hundred persons have united with churches in Sharon this winter.

THE "mine ventilation" bill recently passed by the Legislature excites much interest among miners and operators.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Waynesburg has had "another" internal difficulty, and its dissolution is suggested.

A WELL-KNOWN Greene county physician, Dr. Arthur Ingraham, died at his residence in Waynesburg last week, in his 67th year.

LAST week, in Greene county, James Barnes, of Carmichaels, aged eighty two, and Mrs. Lantz, of Dotysburg, aged sixty-five, were married.

THE loss from stoppage of the iron mills at Scranton, in consequence of the damage from the recent boiler explosion, will amount to $100,000, including necessary repairs.

THE postal changes in Pennsylvania made to-day: Somerset, Somerset county—John R. Heckman, vice N. Sanders, resigned. Steamburg, Crawford county, —M. J. Wheeler, vice D. Cormick, resigned. Sandy Creek, Mercer county—C. A. Bligh, vice A. Mills, resigned. Clover Creek, Blair county—S. W. Graybill, vice J. Suter, resigned. Established Cooperdale, Cambria county—John D. Adams, P. M.

SCRANTON is working hard for the location there of the State Fair for the next two years. Subscriptions to the amount of $3,000 have so far been made to the fund for the purpose.

A NUMBER of the "fancy" from Parker's are at Kittanning in attendance at court. Their stay there, the *Free Press* says, "will be a great riddance to Parker's, but an imposition, while at large, upon our community. Let their trial be speedy."

LARGE platforms, high enough to obtain a full view of the prison yard, were erected by enterprising citizens, to enable them to get a view of the execution in Huntingdon on that fish. A stable in the rear and overlooking the jail yard was taken possession of and the sides bored full of augur holes.

AT a temperance meeting in Pottstown, it was resolved to appoint a committee (to act with others of like character and purpose) "to ascertain the names of such persons who lend their influence to perpetuate drunkenness by signing certificates to obtain license for the coming year, in this borough, and report the same as early as possible."

GENERAL NEWS.

TEXAS will be admitted as soon as her Senators and papers arrive in proper condition.

QUEEN VICTORIA is sick a-bed in consequence of the Prince of Wales being mixed up in the Mordaunt scandal.

THE Prince Imperial is taking lessons in fencing, and his father came very near taking one in barricading the other day.

IT is asserted in high official circles that only Justices Miller and Strong are in favor of pronouncing all the reconstruction laws constitutional.

THE business of the Suez Canal is all that its projectors anticipated for an enterprise still in its infancy; the average number of vessels passing through it during the first seventeen days of February was a little over one per day.

THE resolution instructing Assessors of real estate to make their valuations upon a gold basis, has received the approval of both branches of the Legislature of Ohio. This measure has been done upon the presumption that there is to be an early resumption of specie payments.

THE gross tyranny now prevalent in Paris is evident from this: The Cent Gardes were registered on the electoral lists of the Seine. Objection being taken, the Juge de Paix strikes the names of his Imperial Majesty's body guard from the rolls; thus despotically setting the civil above the military law.

THE French journals say that several ecclesiastics from North America are among the hopeful converts to Rome, who "having taken part in recriminations and intrigues unworthy the character with which they are invested, and of the respect which they, beyond all others, owe to the Holy See."

A TELEGRAM was received at Washington Tuesday morning by the Secretary of the Treasury, announcing the actual resumption of specie payments in Texas and Northern Louisiana, currency and coin being taken for cotton without distinction. A dollar greenback will now purchase as much cotton as a gold dollar.

THE rite of circumcision is no longer universally practiced among the Jews. Sixty-six Jewish physicians of Vienna have published a manifesto against it, and the Rabbinical Congress of Philadelphia resolved that the male child of a Jewish woman is, even if uncircumcised, by the very act of his birth a member of the Jewish community.

AT the close of the winter term of the school in an Ohio district, ten of the pupils undertook to spell 3,000 words without missing. They did not quite accomplish it, as they only got 2,997 of the words spelled correctly. If there be any ten pupils in any other school in the county that can do better, we shall be glad to make a note of it.

THE Republican members of the Pennsylvania delegation voted solidly against Mr. Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill, being the only delegation in which there was no break. There was a clear Republican majority for the bill as General Butler introduced it, but the minority and the Democrats amended it. The Senate will not act on it at present, and will most likely defeat it.

THE Chamber of Accusation of the High Court of Justice has found a true bill against Prince Pierre Bonaparte, and committed him for trial on a capital charge. The trial is set down for the 21st inst. The general impression is that the law will be administered with strict impartiality, for political as well as moral reasons.

THE steady decline in the premium on gold causes great rejoicing at Washington, and already the question of a speedy resumption of specie payments is talked of by Congressmen generally. Numerous members have been calling on the President and Secretary Boutwell, endeavoring to learn their intentions, and urging upon them their views as to what is the best plan to pursue in the premises. Secretary Boutwell, however, seems to give little satisfaction as to his intentions, and only talks about our finances in a general way, fearing that the premature publication of his views might aid speculators and produce no good result. Letters have been received there from gentlemen connected with some of the largest banks in the country, indicating their willingness to resume specie payments at once, provided the Government takes the initiative. They do not propose to pay gold on deposits, but only on the circulation. Let this course be agreed on by the banks, and specie resumption, they assert, can be easily accomplished.

—A Fort Laramie letter states that much genuine alarm exists among the settlers regarding the Sioux Indians, reported to be encamped in large numbers on the Powder river, threatening revenge for the murder of one of their band at Fort Laramie.

—Samuel N. Pike, of New York, has proposed to build a grand hotel and opera house on the square, in Cincinnati, upon which the great Davidson fountain is to be erected, on certain conditions. He suggests buildings to cost two and a half millions.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

MR. IRWIN'S REFUSAL TO ANSWER REPORTED.

The Contumacious Witness to Appear Before the Senate.

MEETING OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Ship Canal Through the State—Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway—Change in Sunday Liquor Law—Treasury Reform—The Metropolitan Police Bill Investigation Farce Ended.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1870.

SENATE.

THE CONTUMACIOUS IRWIN.

Mr. BILLINGFELT made a report from the Senate Finance Committee in reference to the Treasury investigation, transmitting Mr. Irwin's letter of refusal, with Auditor General Hartranft's certificate of the fact that Mr. Irwin had squared up his accounts, accompanied by the following:

Resolved, That the Speaker of the Senate be directed to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, commanding him to produce at the bar of the Senate W. W. Irwin, there to answer such questions as may be propounded to him, or show cause why he should not do so.

Mr. LOWRY moved to amend by adding the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to extend inquiries as to what it cost each of the State Treasurers since 1860 to be elected, and to whom, if any, they have paid or promised to pay money, and there are directed to report immediately on the floor of the Senate, Governor of the State, M. S. Quay, George Bergner, and such others as they may think proper, and the Attorney General is directed to appear before said Committee as adviser for the Commonwealth, and the Governor is hereby directed to require the Attorney General to commence proceedings forthwith under the laws now existing against State Treasurers for loaning the funds of the Commonwealth, and to employ the whole force and power of the State therefor.

Mr. RANDALL believed the design was to turn the whole thing into a farce, and raised the point that Mr. Lowry's amendment was not relevant to the subject.

Mr. LOWRY then withdrew his resolution, notifying the Senate that he would introduce nothing else at this time.

Mr. RANDALL moved to amend by discharging the Committee from the further investigation.

Mr. BILLINGFELT, contended that this Committee was instructed by resolution of the Senate to pursue the investigation, in obedience to the recommendation of the Governor in his message, and this motion should pass and he opposed the discharge of the subject. It looked to him as if certain persons were afraid to have the investigation go any farther, and he (Billingfelt) now here to appear before the Committee. Why make the demand to squelch the investigation at this important juncture? There ought to be dignity enough in the Senate to completed the investigation begun so formally. "Let justice be done though the Heavens fall."

Mr. RUTAN offered the following as an amendment:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed in the meantime to subpœna Samuel Moon, George Anderson, George Brubaker and J. D. Cameron, and examine them in reference to the subject matter contained in the resolution passed on the 27th day of January last, and also as to their knowledge of corrupt means being used to nominate and elect any candidate for State Treasurer.

Ruled out as not relevant to the subject.

Mr. BUCKALEW said it had been asserted that this investigation was a farce, that it would be productive of no good. His opinion was different. From the newspapers the public have been informed of what had been done by this Committee, and the information obtained had been very valuable. It gave some insight into the management, securing an abstract and account, which was not known on our statute books. The fact, too, of the contumacy of men who refused to answer was extremely instructive. It was well worth while to go on and obtain, if necessary, from still other sources, what can be gathered. The people would thank the Senate for rejecting the amendment intended to smother the investigation and shield delinquents.

Mr. LOWRY said he had the honor or dishonor of offering the resolution for this investigation, and it had done more than he thought it would. The Committee had done well, letting in light and air upon a subject that stank more horrible than an unsalted heathen porker. It was due to the honor of the Senate to now go on and make such a disclosure as would make every citizen pale with horror. Let every member of each branch of the Legislature, the Governor and all in authority, be subpœnaed and sworn, together with the lobby that drew their slimy length along these halls. If the Committee could not finish their work before final adjournment, they might report and be continued through the summer. He should vote to make General Irwin swear, and to put him in prison, if he had done wrong. The Senate could not permit him to say that he is too dignified to testify. The State must do more. It must make Mr. Mackey answer such questions as may be propounded.

Mr. RUTAN said the amendment of Mr. Lowry was intended to strike his enemies and shield his friends. There were men reeking with corruption, who openly and notoriously resorted to corrupt means to further the interests of their candidates, as the Senator from Erie well knew, who were not even named in Mr. Lowry's resolution. He (Mr. Rutan) had prepared a resolution early in the session, embracing all the charges upon one side and the other, which he had submitted to the Senator from Erie, asking his co-operation. He had shown it to other Senators, and if he had had the early endorsement of any he would have introduced it. Men were anxious to shield their friends. He had nobody to shield. He wanted the Committee to go to the bottom and expose every man, without fear or favor, and if this were done corruption might be checked. The House had appointed a Committee to make investigation, and if it were proper he could state how that Committee were performing their duties. It might be his duty to refer to this again. He called upon the Senators to make a square blow at corruption, ascertain who were connected with it, and drive them from these halls.

Mr. RANDALL withdrew his amendment.

Mr. HOWARD denied that Mr. Lowry was entitled to the credit of having originated the investigation. That gentleman had only moved the investigation of Mr. Mackey's affairs, and he (Mr. Howard) had added the rest on his own motion.

Mr. LOWRY said he had accepted Mr. Howard's amendment and voted for it.

Mr. PURMAN spoke at considerable length, contending that the Senate had no right to command Mr. Irwin to appear before the bar of the Senate. It was personal liberty and the bill of rights. He believed Mr. Irwin had made a mistake in refusing to be sworn. He was infinitely worse for doing so than was Mr. Mackey. But the proper place to examine Mr. Irwin was in a court of justice.

Mr. LOWRY controverted this position, citing a case in 1843.

Mr. WHITE moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "there to answer such questions as may be propounded to him, or show cause why he should not do so," and insert the words "there to be subject to such orders as the Senate may make under the circumstances."

Mr. BILLINGFELT accepted the amendment and the resolution as amended passed—yeas 27; nays 4, namely: Messrs. Buck, Nagle, Purman and Randall.

Mr. LOWRY then called up his resolution, but at the request of Mr. White withdrew it for the present.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. LOWRY: Joint resolutions relative to connecting eastern cities with the Gulf of Mexico by a ship canal through Pennsylvania, reciting that United States Engineer Roberts' report demonstrates the practicability of placing the Ohio River in a navigable condition at trifling cost to connect the same with Lake Erie, and adding,

Resolved, That the Governor, with such assistance as he may deem necessary, is authorized and directed to communicate with the General Government at Washington on this important subject, and send a copy of the these resolutions to the President, Cabinet and United States Senators and Congressmen, and to exert all his personal and official influence as Governor of the Commonwealth to secure the improvement referred to, with all the accumulating advantages which will flow from the same.

Resolved, That the Governor is also authorized, empowered and directed to communicate with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and Erie Canal managers, and ascertain upon what constitutional grounds the State can give to the Erie Erie Canal Company the necessary aid to make the required improvements sufficient for the transportation of steamtugs and ships of at least five hundred tons.

Resolved, That the Governor shall report to the next Legislature the result of his correspondence and investigation upon the subject, with such recommendations as he may deem proper.

Mr. LOWRY moved a consideration, but it failed, Mr. WHITE objecting.

By Mr. HOWARD: For the preservation of good order in the offices of aldermen and justices of the peace in Allegheny county.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Establishing public scales for weighing hay, straw, coal, &c., in Harrisburg.

Enlarging the powers of the Board of Control of Allegheny School District.

PLEASANT VALLEY PASSENGER RAILWAY.

Supplement for Federal street and Pleasant Valley Railroad.

Mr. BILLINGFELT raised that it was the same bill in substance as the bill already defeated in the Senate.

The SPEAKER decided the point of order well taken and ruled the bill out.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair by Mr. HOWARD, and pending the call for yeas and nays, knowing that the decision of the Chair would be sustained, Mr. GRAHAM asked and obtained leave to withdraw the bill, and it is now in his hands as if it had not been offered.

THE TREASURY AGAIN.

Messrs. LOWRY and RUTAN both offered their Treasury resolutions again.

Mr. DAVIS moved postponement. Agreed to.

Mr. Howard's Treasury resolution of yesterday coming up, he withdrew it, the chairman having made a report.

Mr. BILLINGFELT moved a reconsideration of the vote postponing Mr. Lowry's and Rutan's resolutions. Disagreed to—yeas 11, nays 19.

BILLS PASSED.

Supplement to the Sunday liquor law, changing the punishment from fine *and* imprisonment to fine *or* imprisonment, passed finally.

The American Fidelity Guarantee Insurance Company has finally passed both Houses.

TREASURY REFORM BILL.

Mr. WHITE moved the Treasury bill be made the special order this afternoon. Disagreed to—yeas 17, nays 13—all the Republicans voting aye and the Democrats no, but the motion required two thirds.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE POLICE BILL INVESTIGATION.

Mr. ELLIOT stated the Committee to investigate if corrupt means had been used to pass or defeat the Metropolitan Police bill could not succeed in getting a quorum to attend a session. He asked that he be excused from serving on that Committee. Agreed to.

Mr. BUNN, Chairman of the same Committee, also asked to be excused. Agreed to.

Mr. HONG, Republican, and Mr. BROWN, Democrat, moved that the entire Committee be discharged.

The Committee was discharged by a *viva voce* vote.

TAX ON SALARIES.

The House bill prohibiting the State from taxing any official salaries, or salaries from labor or occupation, unless the same exceed one thousand dollars, passed.

CUBAN BELLIGERENT RIGHTS.

The bill from the Senate urging Congress to accord belligerent rights to Cuban patriots passed.

ADULTERATING MILK.

The House bill prohibiting any person from recovering payment for any adulterated milk and punishing the seller of such by fine and imprisonment passed.

MILITIA BILL.

The House bill was discussed. It was agreed to fix the exemption tax in Philadelphia at one dollar, and in other counties at fifty cents.

The House bill authorizing mining companies to levy assessments on capital stock was killed.

BILLS PASSED.

The joint resolution instructing the Attorney General to commence proceeding against the railroad and telegraph companies which have constructed lines in Pennsylvania without authority of law, passed.

The House resolution urging Congress to place the navy yards on a civil basis was passed.

Meeting of Treasury Committee —Nothing Further to be Done Until Mr. Irwin is Disposed of.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 10, 1870.

MEETING OF THE TREASURY COMMITTEE.

The Senate Finance Committee met again at half-past four o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Wallace, to test the sense of the Committee, offered the following:

Resolved, That this Committee proceed to examine Ex State Treasurers Kemble, McGrath and Moore, in the order herein named, and the Chairman of this Committee shall notify them to appear and be forthwith sworn.

Mr. Brooke opposed the resolution and offered an amendment, as follows:

Resolved, That no further examination of former State Treasurers shall be had before this Committee until final action shall be had upon the refusal of General Irwin to be sworn and examined.

He believed the past policy of the Committee, not to examine any Treasurer before disposing of the one before the Committee, should in fairness now be continued.

Chairman Billingfelt said these ex-Treasurers were here now and why should they not be disposed of and await the examination of Gen. Irwin.

Mr. Brooke said the Committee had wasted weeks awaiting Mr. Mackey, persistently refusing to hear any one else. Let the same policy be pursued in reference to Gen. Irwin.

Mr. McIntire was in favor of a full examination, and would not stultify himself by going back on the resolution of last night. He contended Mr. Wallace's resolution would place these men in a false position.

Mr. Wallace said he would give the gentlemen an examination to their hearts' content. They should not be placed in a false position on account of any delay.

Mr. McIntire said Mr. Irwin had not as yet been sent for. Let this thing be done fairly.

Mr. Brooke's amendment passed.

Yeas—Messrs. McIntire, Brooke and White. Nays—Messrs. Billingfelt and Wallace.

Adjourned.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. FERRY offered a resolution providing for the consideration in open session, of treaties for the annexation of entire dominions of any foreign power. Laid over till to-morrow.

The Funding bill was proceeded with.

Mr. HOWARD moved an amendment to the eighth section so as to authorize banks go to the Treasury and exchange the bonds they have already deposited for the new bonds provided for by this bill, on such terms as the Secretary of the Treasury may think equitable. He urged his amendment in order that there might be no question, either on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury or banks on the subject, and to remedy what he considered an omission in the bill.

Mr. SHERMAN objected to the amendment as superfluous and intended to complicate the bill.

Messrs. CONKLING and HAMLIN made same remarks, when Mr. Howard's amendment was rejected—11 to 23.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM claimed the Government had no right to diminish the value of its obligations and compel banks to take them.

Mr. SHERMAN believed the National banks ought cheerfully to aid in reducing the public debt, and said he had not expected any complaint from that quarter.

Mr. CONKLING expressed the hope that all questions touching National banks would be considered separately, and that a funding bill would be reported which would be simply what its name purported.

At this point, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, an evening session was agreed to—25 against 24.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM moved to strike out the eighth section requiring the substitution by the banks of the new bonds authorized to be issued for bonds now deposited in the Treasury.

Mr. CASSERLY favored an entire reform in the national banking system, being desirous of compelling banks to pay a large proportion of their enormous profits to the government.

Mr. SUMNER asserted the right and duty of Congress to coerce banks into taking new bonds, regarding it as an essential part of the work of financial reconstruction.

Mr. POMEROY submitted an amendment restricting the operation of the eighth section to new banks, and providing that no new bonds now held by old banks mature new bonds shall be substituted.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from General Reynolds, communicating the department of which Texas forms a part, enclosing copies of the new Constitution of the State, ratification of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments and other papers. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate at 4:50 took a recess till 7:30.

Evening Session.—The Vice President submitted a communication from Gen. Reynolds, containing a copy of the proceedings of the Texas Legislature in the election of United States Senators. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury asking an appropriation of $150,000 to supply the deficiency in appropriations for marine hospital service. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

The consideration of the Funding bill was resumed.

Mr. Buckingham's amendment to strike out the eighth section was rejected—yeas 14, nays 28.

At 10:30 the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to report and to have put on passage the bill for locating and opening to homestead settlement all lands not legally disposed of that were granted to Louisiana in 1856 to aid in the construction of the Opelousas Railroad.

Objection was made.

Mr. RICHARDSON offered a resolution reciting that a man named Cole, representing himself as a lawyer in the employ of the Government, had attempted to induce various parties in Brooklyn and New York to offer sums equivalent for the past year, and asking the Secretary of the Treasury whether any such person was employed, and by what authority. Adopted.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Railroads and Canals a bill authorizing the Norfolk, Louisville and St. Louis Railroad Company to construct their road. Recommitted.

The New York and Washington Air Line Railroad bill was taken up.

Mr. TWITCHELL moved its postponement to the 11th of April. Lost—sixty against ninety-one.

The bill then passed over till Tuesday.

The bill to reduce the number of officers in the army was taken up.

Mr. LOGAN addressed the House in explanation and advocacy of the bill. He characterized the present organization of the army as the clumsiest in the world. Its present status was beyond what was desirable or efficient. The bill did not propose to curtail the army to the extent the Committee on Military Affairs thought necessary, but only to the extent it was supposed Congress would sanction. He denied any ill-feeling was entertained on the part of the Committee toward army officers. He would not pluck a leaf from the well-earned laurels of one of them. But previous to last November there was no law limiting the number of the many numerary army officers. That number, according to the report of the Secretary of War, had been reduced by assignments, transfers, resignations, dismissals, deaths, &c., and by-and-by would be nine on the first of November. The first section of the bill provided for the assembling of a board to examine into the military record, qualifications and general character of all army officers below the rank of Brigadier General, and to recommend those to be retained. The Board is to report its recommendations to the President, who is authorized to make and order such transfers, and with consent of the Senate to make such appointments as he shall deem proper of officers so recommended to the vacancies then existing in the line or staff, or that may occur within six months thereafter, and all officers not recommended by the Board for transfer or appointment to be, after the approval of the report by the President, honorably mustered out, and those recommended, who may not be transferred or appointed by the President within six months, are also to be mustered out. No transfers or appointments are to be made within six months, except from the list so recommended to the President by the Board. He asserted that the staff of the American army of 37,000 men was as large as the staff of the French army of 500,000, and larger as the staff of the Russian army of 800,000 men. The staff corps of the American army in 1867 consisted of 350 officers, and in 1869 of 633. In 1860 those officers were mostly Lieutenants and Captains. Now there were all Majors, Lieutenant Colonels, Colonels and Brigadier Generals. The proportion of officers to men in the American army was one commissioned officer to ten men, and one non-commissioned officer to every six men. In the French, English, Prussian and other European armies the lowest rate was twenty to each commanding officer. Russia, with an army of 800,000 men, had a staff corps of only 500 officers. Prussia, with 500,000, a staff corps of only one hundred. Austria, with 50,000, a staff corps of 165. Italy the same and France 580 staff officers. And yet, if anybody undertook to prune this large staff corps he was denounced all over the country as making war upon men who won victories for the country. He ridiculed the idea of putting Major Generals and Brigadier Generals at the head of quartermasters and commissary departments, where their duties were to be judges of boots and shoes and hats and bean soup. [Laughter.] The pay department was entirely too large, if not unnecessary. In European armies the commissary and pay departments were consolidated and the men paid by sergeants or civilians, who drew pay as clerks.

He then explained and enforced the propriety of the 3d, 4th and 5th sections, which provide that the offices of General and Lt. General shall continue until a vacancy shall occur and no longer, and that there shall be only three Major Generals and six Brigadier Generals after the 1st of September, 1870, to be selected by the President without regard to seniority, others to be mustered out of service.

He cursorily explained the succeeding sections. The sixth section provides that Quartermaster General, Commissary General, General of subsistence, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Engineers, Paymaster General, Surgeon General, and Judge Advocate General, shall have the rank and pay of Colonel, but that the present incumbents may continue in office at that rank.

The seventh section gives one year's pay and allowances to all officers mustered out under the bill.

The eighth section repeals the sixteenth section of the act of August 54, 1861, which limits the number of officers on the retired list of the army to seven per cent. of the whole number of existing officers, the number to be retired to be within the discretion of the President, except that the whole number retired shall not exceed two hundred and fifty.

The ninth section abolishes the brevet rank and forbids the assumption of the title or wearing of the uniform of higher rank than that actually held.

The eleventh section forbids army officers to hold civil office, whether by election or appointment. He referred in this connection to the case of General Butterfield, dismissed from civil service for his connection with the gold operations in New York, as he said, but still holding the rank of colonel in the army and not court martialed. Hence the two things were incompatible.

The twelfth section repealed the second section of the act of 30th of June, 1868, which makes the General of the army superior to the President. He knew why that bill had been passed, but regarded it both unconstitutional and improper. If General Sherman were to perpetrate the highest crime, he could not be arrested, or relieved, or court martialed by the President.

The thirteenth section provided for transferring the control of Indian affairs to the War Department, but after he had read the account of the Piegan massacre his blood ran cold and he asked the Committee to strike out that section and let the Indian Bureau remain where it is, and the Committee so agreed.

The fourteenth section regulates the pay of officers. In explaining the necessity for it Mr. Logan made a statement as to the effect of the present system of making allowances for forage, rations, quarters, &c. The pay proper of the Major General of this Army is $4,500, but he actually received from the government for pay and allowances $19,278. The mode of figuring up these allowances he never could make out. The pay proper of a Major General was $3,240, but the amount actually drawn was $14,118. The pay proper of a Major General was $2,640. The amount drawn by Gen. Halleck was $9,662; by Gen. Meade, $8,000; by Gen. Thomas, $9,524; by Gen. Hancock $9,735, and by Gen. Schofield $7,432. He did not understand why these differences were, but the reason assigned in Gen. Schofield's case was that he had not been reported as drawing any commutation. Pay proper of a Brigadier General was $1,488, but they actually drew $7,428. The Committee proposed to fix the pay of officers definitely, as follows, in lieu of pay proper and all sorts of commutation: General $12,000. The House would recollect that the Chief Justice of the United States received only $8,500 a year, Associate Judges $8,000, Speaker of House $8,000 and Vice President $8,000. It might be said this salary would be too small to permit of receptions and entertainments, but he did not think the people willing to be taxed for any such purpose. Lieutenant General, $10,000. It seemed to him that it was a very good salary for a young man without a family. [Laughter.] Major General, $7,000; Brigadier Generals, $5,000; Colonels, $3,500; Lieutenant Colonels, $3,000; Majors, $2,500; Captains, mounted, $2,000; not mounted, $1,800; Adjutant, $1,800; Regimental Quartermaster, $1,800; First Lieutenant, mounted, $1,500; not mounted, $1,400; Second Lieutenant, mounted, $1,500; not mounted, $1,400; Chaplain, $1,200; Aide-de-Camp to Major General, $200 additional; Aide-de-camp to Brigadier General, $150 additional; Acting Assistant Commissary, $100 additional. Fuel and forage in kind to be issued by Quartermaster's Department as now allowed by law and regulations. Mileage when traveling under orders and not furnished transportation to be allowed ten cents a mile. Retired officers to receive seventy-five per cent. of pay of rank on which they retire.

In conclusion Mr. Logan asserted there would be saved by the bill, in the pay of officers alone, over one and one-half millions annually. It was impossible to calculate in his own estimate, the saving to be effected by the bill would approximate $3,000,000.

The bill was then considered by sections for amendments.

Mr. BUTLER, Mass., moved to amend the first section by providing that reports of the Board shall set forth instances of inefficiency, inefficiency, misconduct, or other cause on which they are founded in each case, to be open to public inspection.

Mr. LOGAN assented to the amendment, which was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER moved to amend the first section by providing that the Board shall not hold sessions within five hundred miles of Washington. He did not think it subject to such a restriction.

Mr. LOGAN opposed the amendment on the ground that the records to be examined were all at the War Department here.

The amendment was rejected and the section was agreed to.

The second section, which provides that any officer transferred to fill a vacancy of a grade previously held by him shall take rank in such grade from the date of his commission, was agreed to.

The third section was also agreed to without amendment.

Mr. PLATT moved to strike out the fourth section, reducing the number of Major Generals to three. He did not wish to throw the disagreeable duty on the President of designating who shall be mustered out.

Mr. KELLY moved to substitute for the section that there be no promotion to the grade of Major General until the number on the active list be reduced to three.

Mr. PLATT withdrew his amendment.

Messrs. SHANKS and LOGAN criticised Mr. Kelly's sympathy for Major Generals, whereupon Mr. KELLY retorted upon Mr. Logan's former Democracy, saying that he (Mr. Kelly) had never mingled his voice with the clanking of chains of slaves.

Mr. LOGAN did not know what the bill had to do with his record.

Mr. KELLY—Nor had my name, which the gentlemen mentioned.

Mr. LOGAN begged his pardon. If he had thought of it he should not have done so small a thing. As to his record, he was, if he chose, quite able to defend it. He (Mr. Logan) had stricken the chains from more limbs than Mr. Kelly or all his ancestors had done, or his posterity ever would do.

The amendment was rejected and the section agreed to.

Mr. NEGLEY offered an amendment to the first section for the mustering out of all military storekeepers in the quartermaster and ordnance departments and all medical storekeepers, within six months, and the abolishment of the offices. Adopted.

Mr. SLOCUM disagreed with Mr. Logan as to the extravagance of the army. It would compare favorably in that respect with foreign armies. He also defended its efficiency, the best proof of which was the late war.

Sections four to twelve were agreed to without amendment.

Mr. LOGAN moved to strike out the thirteenth section, transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and insert in lieu thereof a section providing for an assimilated rank of professors at military academies, which was agreed to.

On his motion, the fourteenth section was amended by giving to commissioned officers below the grade of Brig. Gen. 10 per cent extra pay for each term of five years service, provided the total shall not exceed 40 per cent., and provided further that the pay of Colonels shall never exceed $4,500, and of Lieutenant Colonels $4,000.

A new section, No. 15, was added, on motion of Mr. LOGAN, providing that artillery officers below the grade of field officer shall not be promoted without passing an examination by a board of three artillery officers. On second failure to pass they shall be dropped from the rolls.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., the first section was amended by providing the board shall not recommend a greater number of officers for retention than are required to fill the several grades of the army organized according to law.

The bill then passed,

Several members were permitted to file speeches for publication in the *Globe*.

Adjourned.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Speck of Scandal—Caucus on the Georgia Bill—Tennessee Reconstruction—Outlawry in that State.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1870.

A DOMESTIC IRRUPTION.

Society was considerably agitated today in consequence of a report which has spread concerning one of its prominent members, an officer of the army, who, some time since, married a Georgetown lady of great beauty and wealth. The story goes that the gentleman in question has been in the habit of badly treating his new wife, and that yesterday in a drunken fit he turned her out of doors, and locked up the (her) family plate in one of the city banks. Last evening the wife took the train for Pittsburgh, where she has many friends, who she declares she will never leave, at least to rejoin her husband. The gentleman previous to his marriage, was a widower, and the father of two daughters who have already gained considerable reputation for their beauty and accomplishments. The disagreement caused excitement and consternation in fashionable circles—such as has not been felt for many years.

OUTLAWRY IN TENNESSEE.

A colored delegation from Tennessee, accompanied by ten members of the House, to day presented to the President a memorial asking protection against outlaws of the State. The President said the question of stationing troops in portions of the country allotted to work referred to the Secretary of War, but so far as interference with civil law was concerned, it required serious consideration. The request of the committee will accordingly be referred to the Secretary of War.

CAUCUS ON GEORGIA BILL.

The Republican Senatorial caucus today was fully attended for discussion on Mr. Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill. Messrs. Morton, Drake, Thayer and Cameron favored striking it out, while Messrs. Nye and Yates, Edmunds, Ferry and others advocated its retention. No vote was reached, except one for adjournment *sine die*, which carried. Unless there be further action in caucus the amendment will be adopted by at least ten majority in the Senate.

TENNESSEE RECONSTRUCTION.

The Committee on Reconstruction will, next Tuesday, resume the proposition to reconstruct the State of Tennessee. One member to-day said he believed the majority of the Committee are in favor of such legislation.

THE SAVED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received official advices of the Oneida disaster. The officers saved were the Master, Isaac J. Yates; Surgeon, James Suddards, and Acting Boatswain Nicholas Anderson.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

NEW JERSEY.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

TRENTON, March 10.—A joint resolution was introduced in the House requesting Congress to call a convention of States for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

The bill granting divorces from persons who have been insane for ten years was rejected unanimously.

A bill was introduced to tax railroad lands and other property of the Erie Railroad Company in the State, one-half of one per cent., and authorizing it to build a branch road from Hudson county to Port Jervis, with the privilege of connecting with other railroads in Passaic, Morris and Sussex counties.

The bill authorizing the Central Railroad Company to construct a branch road between Elizabeth and Newark was passed.

The bill authorizing the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company to build a road from the Belvidere Railroad to a point on the Central Railroad, was also passed.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 10.—The Senate today passed the House bill providing penalties for frauds committed at primary elections of political parties.

The bill to establish an agricultural college passed the House by a vote of yeas 75, nays 24.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 10.—The Legislature passed the Homestead Exemption bill, exempting two thousand dollars in property from execution. Two years allowed for requiring officeholders to take the oath to support the State and Federal Constitutions.

MISSISSIPPI.

Inauguration of Gov. Alcorn—His Address on the Occasion.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

JACKSON, March 10.—Gen Alcorn was to-day inaugurated Governor. The hall and galleries were filled to overflowing by crowds anxious to hear the Governor's views. The utmost satisfaction was manifested with them. The Governor, after stating he is heart and soul a son of the South, pledges himself not to enter any claim for office which cannot be maintained in the face of every question of competency, honesty and sobriety. He guarantees that the laws shall be enforced for the protection of all classes so long as he is Governor—without the aid of the military if possible, with it if necessary. He recommends the replacement of the present statute books by those suited to the changed condition of things. In reference to the judiciary, which the new Constitution places within his appointment, the Governor said: Only judges must be men of standing that society cannot presume to ignore. They must be men learned in the law beyond their fellows, men of courage and of conscience, in hearty accord with the mission of the men charged with the consolidation of this state of the work of reconstruction.

Gen. James Longstreet was present at the inauguration and invited to a seat on the floor.

It is believed the Yerger application for bail will be considered to-morrow.

Suicide at Harrisburg.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 10.—This morning about eight o'clock, a man named Rohrer, originally of Lancaster county, Pa., but lately residing in Perry county, Pa., entered the gunshop of W. H. Lawser on Market street, and asked to look at some pistols. Lawser handed him a national pistol. Rohrer inquired if it was a good one, as he wanted one to shoot every pop, and requested Lawser to load it, which was done. He asked the price and Lawson said sixteen dollars. Rohrer offered fourteen dollars, and said he wanted a holster for it. Lawser then went to the back part of the store to procure one, when Rohrer placed the loaded pistol in his mouth and pulled the trigger, the ball passing through the roof of his mouth and lodging in his brain, producing instant death. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of deliberate suicide. The man was supposed to be depressed in spirits, being without money.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

BROWNSVILLE, March 10.—River stationary, with 7½ feet water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 48 degrees at 6 P. M.

MORGANTOWN, March 10.—River falling with 4 feet of water in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 52 deg. at 6. P. M.

—Meetings of citizens of Montana have been held during the last few weeks to consider Col. Brker's endeavors to suppress Indian depredations in that territory, and in every instance his action has been endorsed. Statistics of Indian outrages, to be published shortly, it is claimed will show good cause for his late raid.

NEW YORK CITY.

Accident on the Erie Railroad—Most Damning Evidence Concerning the Loss of the Oneida—Trial of Judge Fullerton—Pneumatic Transit Company.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 10, 1870.

DEATH ON THE RAIL.

The *Democrat* has the following account from Elmira, of an accident on the Erie Railroad:

The 6:30 P. M. train No. 3, from New York, last night, ran to near Wellsburg without accident. At that point this morning the train was suddenly thrown from the track by a broken wheel and a crash followed. The baggage car of train No. 3 was thrown into the river and the express car wholly demolished. About four minutes after train No. 8, bound east, came along and collided with the wreck of train No. 3, and the locomotive baggage and two passenger cars were thrown from the track. The passengers on this train escaped unhurt. When the accident occurred to

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¼@96⅝.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 58½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼.

THE Sinking fund Act of 1858 (Purdon p. 915) says that "it *shall* be the duty of the Commissioners to open books," &c., "and from time to time, as the funds paid in shall justify, apply the same to the payment" of the interest of the public debt. In the use of the imperative word which we have italicised, the Billingfelt bill simply reiterates the old law. A print in this city, which divides the public contempt between its stupid ignorance and its reckless mendacity, recently asserted that the law was *not* imperative in its terms, and that the bill was therefore an improvement. The misstatement was very petty, in every respect but one: its impudence was sublime.

THE present organization of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company includes some of the most prominent and influential men of railway experience in the country. Messrs. Cass, Thompson, Fargo, Ogden and Felton, offer to us, by their names in the directory, an effective guarantee that this great enterprise will be undertaken in good faith and prosecuted with success. We learn from the New York *Post* that

The directors will provide for an immediate survey of all the route of the road not yet surveyed, for the issue of the bonds and their sale in America and Europe, and generally for an energetic prosecution of their enterprise to a speedy completion.

SEDALIA, Missouri, situated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, about two hundred miles west of St. Louis, in the midst of a splendid prairie region, is one of the most thriving towns in that State. Building is progressing rapidly; a large woolen factory is about to be established, together with foundries, machine shops, &c. The people there raise a great deal of grain, for no finer agricultural region is to be found this side of California; and as they are too far west to compete for the eastern markets, they are going to have what is better—markets at home. Western Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Dakotah, Montana, and even western Iowa, all admirable wheat-growing regions, are all too far away to enter into competition with the growers of that cereal east of the Mississippi in the markets of the Atlantic cities; and hence they *must* create home markets, as the people of Sedalia are doing; but to do so without hazard of heavy loss at first they must have protection.

THE Senate of Pennsylvania has directed the arraignment of a contumacious witness at its bar. That witness is the particular friend and protege of a majority of Senators, but it may, therefore, be presumed that he will not be harshly dealt with. It is even probable that Mr. W. W. Irwin is about to achieve a more signal success in the Senate chamber than that which seems to have been a mistake in the Committee room. This arraignment is in deference to a public sentiment which respects the powers of the Senate more than the honesty of individual members, and the ground which the Coalition have now recovered will not, if they know it, be lost by any fresh blunder. The Treasurer-elect was temporarily in peril of losing the coveted office altogether, but we are afraid that the danger has now gone by. As the rest of this farce is to be played with open doors, the public can better judge of the purposes of the majority by the results which they will fail to achieve.

A REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

We quote a notable passage from a lecture delivered on the 4th inst. at Washington, Pa., by W. D. MOORE, Esq.

"I am a Democrat, and opposed to the Fifteenth Amendment, but I desire to bear my testimony to the character of the negro population of the South. After the passage of the conscript act they out numbered the whites five to one. They could have arisen at any time and utterly annihilated the white population, and there were not wanting evil men to make the suggestion. They remained, however, the same in obedience, docility, faithfulness and order, as before the war broke out. There is nothing like it in all the pages of history, and I never knew or heard of a race who seemed, in my judgment, to live so near to the Divine teaching as the negroes of the South during the rebellion. Their conduct was epitomized in a single remark made to me by a very aged one among them. 'We'se like the children of Israel at the Red Sea; all we has to do is to stand still and see the salvation of the Lord!' At all the times and under all the circumstances I will bear testimony to the unequalled behavior of the Southern negroes during the war."

CORPORATE AGGRANDIZEMENT.

We print the text of a remarkable proposition which is now under Legislative consideration at Harrisburg. It is simply and modestly entitled "an Act supplementary to an Act relating to certain corporations;" its proper designation should be "an Act to legalize any amount of watering the stock of any corporation." Incidentally, this little bill releases such corporations from any initial tax upon their watered stock, but that is comparatively a small tap into the Treasury butt, and we should not worry about it, in these days of more ambitious plunder.

But we hope to see our legislators seriously hesitating, before they grant the authority, which this bill will confer, for the introduction into Pennsylvania of the Fisk and Vanderbilt tactics in the management of our great corporations. If a railway or a mining company, for example, makes large profits, the public policy should require that the fact be patent, that the stockholders should receive the direct benefit thereof, and that the corporation should be strictly limited in its powers, and to the specific ends contemplated in its charter. If its profits be large enough to invite competition, it is for the public interest that competition be immediately encouraged. If large profits may be covered up in fresh enterprises at home or beyond the State limits, and the surplus earnings carried always to the capital account at the mere pleasure of a directory, we may fear that some of our already powerful corporations are ultimately to become the masters of the Commonwealth. Strictly within the purview of their charters, these companies should enjoy the fullest and most encouraging protection by the State, but there is a very great and steadily increasing danger that the people of Pennsylvania may, before they know it, be themselves subjected to the protectorate of one or more monopolies so gigantic in capital and influence that even our Legislatures shall be regularly counted among their dependents and reckoned upon their monthly pay-rolls.

It is manifestly unwise in a people jealous of their own supreme power to abate the least of those safeguards which ought always to maintain and vindicate that power in defining and circumscribing the special privileges of incorporated capital.

Yet it is probably a waste of time to address such considerations to a body which, from the hour of its organization to this date, has been doing the work, not of the people, but of their too powerful creatures.

THE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

Whatever may be the differences of speculative conjecture, as to the amount of our paper currency which will in fact be presented for redemption, after its payment in specie is tendered by the Treasury and the National banks, there may be no doubt on one point. The fractional currency will disappear from circulation, after resumption by the Treasury, as rapidly as it can be gathered up and its place supplied by silver change. The qualities which must always attract the public regard for a paper medium, at any time convertible into cash, do not attach to this form of small change. We shall all of us prefer to use paper rather than coin in our general business transactions, because the first is so much more convenient, economical and really safer, except for the very smallest sums, as which it would not be too much to claim that the small coins would really be more convenient and less liable to injury and loss.

We do not believe that a single dollar of the greenbacks and bank notes will permanently disappear from circulation by reason of a redemption. As fast as paid in, either to the banks or to the Treasury, this paper will be paid out again to the general public, which will not for a moment doubt its solid cash value. Nor will any amount, of consequence, be tendered at all for redemption. The knowledge that the paper is good for its face, at the pleasure of its holder, will make it not only as good as the bullion to that holder, but actually preferable for all his business uses. A few old women, here and there, who continue to potter about in breeches, may perhaps be seen sneaking into bank-doors and brokers' offices, to change their paper into the metals in fact not a whit more precious, and sneaking back again, a few days later, to re-exchange their inconvenient and unsafe coin for notes. But the community in general will keep its gold and silver, where the metals have always been kept, in the vaults of the bankers, and continue to do their business in paper as before.

One meets, daily, wiseacres who, gravely insist that a cash resumption is an impossibility, in the face of nearly seven hundred millions of paper against a stock of less than half that amount in gold. It is altogether idle to attempt to explain to such people how a resumption, based upon a matured public confidence, has always been inaugurated. Your arguments and deductions, from reason and from experience are alike wasted, upon a numskull who is too stupid to understand how a resumption is to be accomplished without the actual and immediate exchange of every paper dollar in the country for its metallic equivalent. What astonishing discoveries in the abstruse region of finance, are revealed to such people in the easy, simple and quiet experience of a general resumption! That experience is the only thing that can teach them!

We have $39,950,089.98 of dirty, ragged and half illegible scraps of paper, called a postal currency, which no body wants to use for one needless moment. These forty millions must be redeemed at once, and that is about all the redemption which will be asked from the Treasury. A considerable per centage of these greasy stamps has no doubt been lost and destroyed; but the residue will be forthwith absorbed. Bought up by bankers and brokers, its place will be filled by the silver now hoarded, and the Treasury will pay for it in great part with paper. The sooner it shall disappear from general use, the better pleased will every one be, especially since a dollar or two of silver change in the pocket will practically embody about all of the personal experience of a specie resumption. Senator Cameron will do a timely service, therefore, in pressing his motion for the retirement of these vile shinplasters before mid-summer.

"IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR."

The truth and wisdom expressed in this old and hackneyed phrase never had a better illustration than is found in the history of the war of the Rebellion, wherein the manufacturing North and the agricultural South tested their strength and endurance in a long and desperate struggle.

Although the traitor Floyd, Buchanan's Secretary of War, robbed the northern arsenals of the greater part of the arms which the Government had prepared and stored up for the common defence—manufactured almost entirely in the North—and thus gave to the rebellious South the advantage in the first year or two of the contest, yet the mechanical skill of the North was so immeasurably superior to that of the South that the traitorous spoliation was quickly repaired and the scale of battle turned. While it is true that our brave men in the field gave us the victory, it is equally true that without the unexampled activity of the mechanical and manufacturing skill which was behind them, supplying them abundantly with all they needed, with arms, ships, and all manner of supplies, they could not have done it.

During the war the diverse industries of the North kept it in a state of unwonted prosperity; while the absence of those diversified industries in the South sunk that whole rebellious section into abject poverty. While the North was self-sustaining, the South was in a large measure dependent upon foreign blockade runners for its supplies of arms, clothing, medicine, etc., which, as we know, and as they sorely felt, were wretchedly inadequate. There was not the means on that side to keep even their railroads and their rolling stock in order; while on our side that great interest flourished during the war as it had never done before.

Never did men defend a cause, whether good or bad, with more desperate and obstinate bravery than did the rebels contend for theirs. They fought till their country was desolated and impoverished, and they themselves were in rags and starving. On the other hand our armies were better supplied in everything they needed during the last year of the war than the first. Instead of becoming weak through exhaustion, like the South, the North grew stronger and stronger as the struggle progressed, until by its tremendous power it finally crushed the rebellion, and then turned round and extended a strong and generous hand to lift up its fallen foe.

We know, and we ought ever to feel and gratefully acknowledge the Divine agency in this great triumph; yet there was no miracle in it. The North had it in the elements of perennial and unfailing strength, while the South had not. The one had diversified industries involving highly educated and numerous kinds of skill; the other had long confined itself to one branch of industry requiring little else than brute force to carry it on. The people, who were educated at all, were taught to contemn the skilled artisan, and when the day of sore trial came they found themselves helpless and destitute of resources. They always advocated the principle of free trade. They preferred to sell to Europe the product of their one great rude industry, and buy from Europe the products of skilled workmen; so when war came they were not prepared for it. Of prowess they had a superabundance; but in everything else they were sadly deficient. They rushed like an unreasoning horse into the battle, for they did not count the cost. They stole our arms through the weakness of the chief magistrate and the treachery of his war minister, and seemed to imagine that that would do. That was their preparation for war. In the ordering of Providence, the North, although robbed, was strong in its creative power, in the skill of its people, as much as in their patriotism.

Those who are urging the policy of free trade upon the Congress and the country are doing what they can to put us into the same helpless posture before the world that the people of the South found themselves in when they undertook to try the strength of their arms against the more skilful and versatile North. The people of the North were taken almost by surprise. They had no time to make any direct preparation. They were disarmed before the tocsin sounded, and treason in high places had well nigh bankrupted their treasury; but He who sees the future and makes provision for it, had made provision for the emergency by scattering profusely the means of production to an indefinite extent; and through the combined skill of artizans and statesmen the nation, broken and impoverished, rose like a giant, and as its day was so was its strength. Its diversified industries were the means of its salvation and its triumph.

The Oneida Disaster—Account of the Collision by a Survivor.

The following are interesting extracts from a private letter from Surgeon Jas. Suddards, of the Oneida, to his father, Rev. William Suddards, D. D., dated Yokohama, Jan. 31:

"We left Yokohama at 5 P. M. on the 24th, and at 6:45 were run into by the Bombay on the starboard quarter, the whole of which was carried away. She struck us full with her sharp iron stem, and cut everything off as with a chisel. The wheel, steering gear, spanker boom and gaff and poop cabin were all carried away, and in fifteen minutes she sank in fourteen fathoms of water; and out of a *personnel* of twenty-five officers and one hundred and fifty men, nine officers and fifty-four men are left to tell the tale.

"The ward room dinner was just finishing at the moment of the collision. It seemed to me as if the whole side of the ship was coming bodily in on the dinner table. We all rushed on deck immediately; everything was in the greatest confusion. As I stepped over the hatchcombing I saw a large steamer just leaving us. She was hailed by our executive officer, and requested to stay by us, but, as far as I could judge, they steamed away as fast as they could go. I walked aft on the quarter deck and saw that everything was smashed to pieces; I then looked over the quarter and saw the extent of the damage. I believed then that the ship would go down in two minutes, and rapidly concluded that every one must look out for himself.

"As I realized the position I noticed that the ward-room boat, which hung at the port quarter, was manned by twelve or fourteen men. I jumped on the rail and asked if an officer was in the boat. The men said "No," and seeing who I was, they said: "Jump in Doctor," and seizing hold of me, two or three of them dragged me into the boat. I at once took charge, ordering a man at each fall to lower when ordered, having first cut all the fastenings with knives. We stayed thus until within three or four minutes of the ship's going down. During this time the boatswain and two or three men got into the boat, making the whole number seventeen. We were still hanging to the davits when the ship began to roll in that peculiar way which precedes foundering, and the boat was dashed against the side of the ship, threatening to dash her in pieces. I looked on the deck and saw no one abaft the mainmast, and gave the order to lower away and fling by the falls. The fall got jammed and had to be cut away with a knife. Had we been three minutes longer at the davits it would have been too late, as she went down like a shot after starting, and the suction would have carried our boat down with the wreck.

"I may mention here that when the boat was brought up to Idaho she nearly sank alongside, and on examination it was found that seven pieces were broken on her starboard side, and one of the planks was knocked an inch out of place.

"This must have been done by striking the side of the ship, and convinces me that we could not have saved any more in our boat, as she would have filled and gone down with a heavier load. As the coxswain cut the fall a junk was seen close by under sail. We started for her, intending to bring her alongside, if possible, and save life. Being under sail, however, and going free, she rapidly left us, and in about two or three minutes we gave it up, and on turning to go back to the ship, found she had disappeared. We pulled to where we thought she had been, but seeing and hearing nothing, finally headed for the shore and landed at about 8:30. I at once went up to a Japanese house, engaged three guides, and started off for Yokohama, twenty five to thirty miles distant. We crossed five mountains on the way, and had the most fatiguing tramp you can imagine. We arrived all safe at four o'clock in the morning of the 25th, when I spread the news and sent down assistance to the wreck. The vessel was found yesterday, but no bodies as yet.

"The English Consular Court is investigating the matter. All the officers of the Bombay have been examined. Our turn will come to-morrow. Mr. Delong, the American Minister, is conducting the proceedings on our behalf. You will know the result by the next Pacific mail, due in San Francisco March 17. I landed on shore in undress uniform, without a cap, and only saved my watch, by having it on. I have been very much shattered by the occurrence and subsequent fatigue, but am now much better and begin to feel like myself. All Yokohama has been extremely kind to the survivors.

"The feeling against the captain of the Bombay for not stopping is intense, and if the court attempts to whitewash him violence may be attempted. No vessel that has ever been in eastern waters was so popular as the Oneida. Even English officers say they would rather the misfortune had happened to one of their own vessels. Of twelve officers eating dinner at the time of the collision, I am the only one left."

A letter from A. L. C. Postman, Secretary United States Legation at Japan, relating to the disaster, says:

"The matter is now being investigated and the result will probably not be arrived at for some eight days at least. Lady Parker, wife of the British Minister to Japan, was a passenger on board the Bombay, and is one of the witnesses. Some hard swearing, I hear, is going on, and there is a good deal of feeling on the subject, now fortunately repressed for the moment but liable to lead to unpleasantness. The Oroostook was chartered to recover the remains, if possible, of the poor fellows who went down, and she is now in Susquehanna Bay, and her boats are in active service along the coast. Thus far only a skylight has been picked up.

The State Treasurer Elect.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The redoubtable Gen. Irwin, State Treasurer elect, has become contumacious on the hands of the Committee of investigation. After all the "buncombe" about his fitness, honesty, etc., we would not have thought the General would have refused to disclose the truth. So it is however. But is there not a remedy? Is there not a mode by which this contempt of legislative inquiry can be punished? I for one think there is. Though the office of State Treasurer is a constitutional one, the party elected to fill it is the creature of the Legislature. The Legislature should exercise not only the power of selecting that officer, but should also exercise a proper discrimination in making such selection. Now, I take it, that for a sufficient reason, and Irwin refusing to account to the State seems to me to be a sufficient reason, the Legislature would be justified in either reconsidering his election, or deposing him from his place.

M.

THE DECAY OF BURLESQUE.

(From the New York World.)

Looking back over the long list (of burlesque actresses) one is astonished to find how exactly alike they all were in their capacities and experiences. From Thompson down there does not now remain in our memories one of the divinely formed but artificially spoiled beauties who was worth her weight in wadding as an actress. Thompson, who has been on the stage since she was fourteen, essayed *Our Nan* at Niblo's to prove that she had a few histrionic talents held in reserve, and not only utterly failed to invest that part with any individuality, or to give it the slightest original meaning, but brought to the impersonation the few narrow devices of burlesque, and won her applause by singing a song from "Lion" and dancing a jig from the "Forty Thieves." Lisa Webber was afforded a similar opportunity in the "Tempest" to make good her claim of versatility and ability. But her *Ariel* proved a series of wriggles, and the voice of burlesque sounded coarse and offensive when set to the etherial poetry of Shakespeare. Elise Holt, probably the most gifted of the entire brood, swung a few nights between levity and lasciviousness at the Waverly Theatre and then disappeared, notwithstanding she came here to make a permanent stay. That she might have found profitable engagements in New York if she had possessed any real ability is shown in the fact that Lewis, who appeared with her, has been playing ever since at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, having cut burlesque entirely, and proved himself a clever comedian. It would be useless to enumerate the experiences of the other ninety-nine. The summing up is this—they were all beautiful, but worthless in any dramatic sense. The success which attended them is due, in a great measure, to the susceptibility of Noodledom. Miss Thompson is enshrined in a great many old ladies' hearts and albums as a greater than Siddons. Paint, it is well known, has for a long time been a symbol of purity on and off the stage, and the bawdy house jig is the music of the spheres to people who never heard anything better. If inflamed young men and sympathizing old ladies had not made pets of the burlesquers, taking them to their bosoms the moment they arrived and keeping them ever after as idols upon whom they could shed jewelry and flowers without any danger of having them returned—if, I say a numerous crowd of noodles, who cannot distinguish between art and assininity, and are continually mistaking a hurrah for hallelujah, had not given to this ephemeral looseness the patronage and applause which it did not deserve, the Christian instincts of the gallery would have damned it with contempt in six months, and the high handed conduct, of some of the artistes themselves must have finished the good work in accordance with the laws of nature in less than six months more.

When Thompson and her troupe went away the lesser burlesquers seized the opportunity. Pauline Markham was left behind at Tammany for a while, to exhibit her person to the gang which Mr. Grosvenor's attractions drew out of the East Side purlieus. Here she was aesthetically studied by a Shakesperian commentator, and her beauty and talents extolled in a magazine article, the English of which was so superior to the taste which dictated it that it attracted a good deal of attention. At the same time an addle-brained admirer was publishing his folly to the world in another, but perhaps not so objectionable a way, by sending upon the stage of Tammany every night the most costly presents of jewelry and flowers for this actress. Not a night passed during Markham's engagement that bracelets, diamonds, pearls and other ornaments were not carried up and laid at her feet. Many a poor but respectable and good looking girl, who could have won an honor in a sewing machine, read that magazine article and heard of these presents, and after seeing Markham and estimating as a woman will with quick precision the abilities which had commanded both, flung herself into the maelstrom of the ballet or went hopelessly to pieces in some traveling show.

Finally Markham, having exhausted the resources of her admirer and her own, gathered up her spoils and went also away. Then the field was opened to a crowd that lasked even Markham's talents and inspired legs. The bevy, which then assembled at Tammany, still under the names of artistes, were too notorious, too brazen, and too destitute of the commonest stage smartness to be tolerated anywhere else in such aggregated aggravated form. But even these retained the peculiarities of the original troupe. Most of them wore yellow hair and swaggered, had their defenders in front, and insisted on flowers and jewels and high art criticism, which I am free to say they obtained. The *Tribune* found a "sweetness and light" in the performances which was absent in Fechter's efforts.

The root of the whole nuisance is in the presentment of plays which have no other than a sexual charm. Essayists and magazine writers may use up the classics in praising the beauty of women who are professionally stripped for exhibition, but this fact remains, that the only women who can be of any value to the drama, and who alone are worth the notice of critics, are those who bring to the profession their womanly traits, of which modesty is not the least.

The arrest in Chicago of the most conspicuous burlesque actress in the country, for a street fight with an editor there, in company with a no less notorious beauty, whose ladylike qualities and velvet voiced amiability were so loudly extolled here, points no less unerringly to the disgraceful results which are sure to follow any departure from the line of decent propriety of the decent drama, and, happening just at the time that Tammany is extinguished in its own nastiness, leads to the hope that the vulgar vacuity of burlesque has had its day.

On the other hand, a Cleveland paper thus notices the *debut* of these performers in that city on Monday night: "There was little or nothing of the broadness of costume or action with which the blonde idea is generally associated. Those who went there to blush went disappointed. Miss Thompson is a clever and quite self-possessed young person, who knows her business thoroughly; and, notwithstanding all apprehension, was, last night at least, thoroughly well behaved."

Financial Items.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: We a few days since noted the fact of an agreement by several of the railway and canal companies as to the payment of interest and principal on bonds made before the passage of the legal tender act, and which, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court is payable in coin. That agreement was to pay in paper with the promise to make the payment equal to what gold was on the 1st inst. at the end of one year, if at that time, the decision of the court stood as the law of the land. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, which is a party to this arrangement, has obligations of the character in question to the amount of $155,000, mature on the 1st inst., and of this sum $43,000 has already been accepted in paper, with the expressed promise that the payment is to be made equal to coin if the judgment of the Court holds good for one year. Among the parties who accepted payment in paper on the conditions named is one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, and that too after having demanded coin and protested the company for non-payment.

The movement on foot for a total abolition of the income tax will probably be successful. The House Ways and Means Committee having decided to reduce taxation thirty millions of dollars, it will be proposed to abolish the income tax, which does not yield an annual revenue of more than twenty millions. By such a course as this, Congress will be able to reach the desired end without being annoyed by attempted legislation looking to a reduction of taxation on special interest rather than on a general one like the income tax. But, the Secretary says that the tax being paid by 250,000 persons, it is the most popular as well as the most equitable source of revenue with the people. He will not oppose a reduction of the tax to three per cent., leaving the exemptions as they stand in the law soon to expire, but prefers the present rate of five per cent. on all amounts over $1,000.

The heavy fall of gold excites comment in Congressional circles. The opinion of the shrewdest politicians and financiers is that specie resumption will not occur this year, notwithstanding the recent decline in gold. Rumor says Mr. Boutwell holds this view also.

Secretary Boutwell is strongly urged by many leading men in different parts of the country, as well as by some of the banks, to make arrangements for resuming specie payments. The Secretary declines to give any indication as to his views on the subject. It is understood the matter will be brought up and discussed in the Cabinet.

The Pinpan Raid.

The following is Vincent Colyer's reply to General Sheridan:

To Hon. Felix R. Brunot, Chairman, Pittsburgh:—SIR:—Gen. Sheridan strikes out at me almost as wildly as he did at the poor Piegans, and with about as much justice. He says that in my extract from Lieutenant Pease's report of the massacre, in order to do injustice to Colonel Baker, and to deceive a kind hearted public, I suppressed the fact that Colonel Baker took one hundred women and children prisoners. If the General thinks that it relieves the blackness of the picture any to say that in addition to the ninety women and fifty children, sick with the small pox, killed, there were one hundred women and children also taken prisoners, I will add it now. Lieutenant Pease, I notice upon a closer look, does not make it quite so bad as that. He says there were eighteen women and nineteen children (none over three years, and the majority much younger), some of whom were wounded, taken prisoners.

The General seems quite to forget that the same Government which placed him in command of the military of the West, appointed us to do our humane work among those Indians, and virtually makes it our duty to stand in front of these helpless outcasts, women and children, and to say to every one who may attack them: "*Cease your bloody work, these are not the guilty.*" Of the outrages against the poor settlers of the border he says that "I want it to go on." No, General, you know that you are not justified in any such an inference as this. Because I pull aside the curtain and let the American people see what you call a "great victory" over the Indians, it don't follow that we do not want the *men* who perpetrate the horrid crimes you portray with so much zest, justly punished. Strike, if you must strike, the guilty, not the innocent.

Faithfully yours,
VINCENT COLYER.

"Papal Infallibility."

At a time when so great interest is taken in the question of Papal infallibility, a declaration made some years ago by Archbishop Purcell, in a discussion with Alexander Campbell, is worth reprinting. The Archbishop said:

"Appeals were lodged before the Bishop of Rome though he was not believed to be infallible. *Neither is he now. No enlightened Catholic holds the Pope's infallibity to be an article of faith.* I do not, and none of my brethren that I know of, do. The Catholic believes the pope, as a man, be as liable to error as almost any man in the universe. Man is man, and no man is infallible, either in doctrine or in morals. Many of the Popes have sinned, and some of them have been bad men. I presume my worthy antagonist will take his brush in hand, and roll up his sleeves, and lay it on them hard and heavy; *so will I;* and whenever he uses a strong epithet against them, I will use a stronger."

What the Archbishop then declared to be believed by no enlightened Catholic is now, according to the testimony of the *Catholic World*, the prevailing opinion among the Roman Catholic Bishops and theologians of this country.

The protests of the Catholic theologians of Germany against the doctrine of infallibility are becoming very numerous. A pamphlet by the Rev. Dr. Michelis, for many years a prominent champion of the interests of his Church and a distinguished Professor of Pallosophy, bears a title of the most pungent kind: *The infallibility of the Pope in the Light of the Catholic Truth, and the Humbug* (the original word) *to which the Latest Defence of it Leads.* The author says that "the infallibility of the Pope can as little become a dogma as that four persons can be defined to exist in Trinity."

GEN. BUTLER has appointed a colored boy named Charles Sumner Wilson, of Salem, Mass., to a cadetship at West Point. It is not improbable that much prejudice will be manifested toward him at first, but with B. F. Butler at his back, he can rely upon securing all the rights and privileges accorded to any cadet in the Academy.

THE American colony in Egypt has been interested by the marriage, on the 7th, at Cairo, of Dr. J. A. S. Grant, the resident English physician and one of the physicians of the Government, to Miss Ada Torrey, daughter of Mr. John Torrey, of Honesdale, Pennsylvania, United States.

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP,

For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
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Sold by the box, wholesale or by the pound and in small cakes, at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Where you will find a complete assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

Also, English and Scotch Ales by the cask or single dozen, at the lowest prices.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.

If there is any one admonition that needs to be more carefully impressed upon the minds of those subject to the ailments of the lungs and pulmonary organs, it is the important fact that attention should be paid to the first beginnings of those diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contingent organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.

Let any one afflicted with a cough only try one bottle, and as sure as it is taken it will cure them. Dr. Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner of chronic diseases are successfully treated, especially those of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and he would respectfully invite those who are suffering and have failed to get relief from other sources, to give his method of treatment a trial.

Not long since, a highly respected gentleman, connected with the newspaper press of the city, called at Dr. Keyser's office and took his medicine, and was cured by less than half a bottle.

Another gentleman, who had coughed all winter, was cured in less than week.

A lady, weakened and attenuated with lung coughing, was seen to bloom into renewed health and vigor, was asked where she got the good medicine that cured her. The answer was, at Dr. Keyser's.

A child, puny and pale and emaciated, was soon cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A lady on Liberty street, whose lungs were far diseased, was restored to perfect health by the continued use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A gentleman next door to Dr. Keyser's Store says he will recommend Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup in all cases; less than half a bottle cured him.

DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE AND MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET. Office hours until 10 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

FEBRUARY 26.

SHAKING AND BURNING.

It is not necessary to journey from the tropics to Alaska in order to experience the extremes of heat and cold. Thousands undergo all the inconveniences of this thermometrical change every day, or every other day, as the case may be, without the trouble of moving over the threshold. A word with these involuntary shakers. What are they doing to expedite their return to a medium temperature?—to break the chills and banish the fever? Are they doubling themselves with quinine, thereby imperiling the soundness of their bones and impairing the vigor of their brains and nervous system? Some of them are, no doubt, but not the majority of them. It is believed. The value of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a harmless and certain specific for fever and ague is understood and appreciated in all parts of the country where intermittents prevail. The residents of such localities begin to take it early in the spring as a protection against the miasma by which they are surrounded; not all of them, perhaps, for a blind adherence to error is the specialty of some people, but the greater number.

If there is any fixed fact in therapeutics, it is this: that the Bitters are a far better safeguard against all the varieties of periodic maladies produced by unwholesome exhalations than any drug or compound in the materia medica of the profession. This assertion is made with all due respect to the faculty, but being an important truth, and one that nearly concerns the health of large settlements in various parts of the country, and indeed of the public at large, it is made fearlessly. Founded on simple and unimpeachable testimony, it defies disproval.

To break up chills and fevers, as well as to prevent them, there is nothing so reliable as this wholesome vegetable restorative.

NOTICES.

OFFICE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO.—The President and Managers of this Company have declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, at the Banking House of N. Holmes & Sons, forthwith.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, March 7, 1870. mh8:dAT

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARCH 9, 1870,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

NEW SPRING

HATS AND BONNETS,

Ribbons and Flowers,

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

Cassimeres and Jeans,

AMERICAN POPLINS,

In all the Leading Colors,

SHIRTING CALICOS,

STRIPED AND

SPOTTED PERCALES,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

CASSIMERES!

Excellent Variety

FINE AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,

(SUCCESSORS TO BATES & BELL.)

No. 21 Fifth Avenue.

A NEW STOCK.

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LESS THAN GOLD PRICES!

Splendid Bargains.

At 75c., Ladies' Real Kid Gloves, usual price $1.25.
At 75c., Good Whalebone Corsets.
At $1.50, Extra Quality Corsets, worth $2.50.
At 25c., Boy's Lined Buck Mitts.
At 50c., Men's Lined Buck Fur Top Gloves.
3 pairs Children's Wool Stockings for 25c.
2 pairs Men's Wool Mixed Socks for 25c.
10 boxes (100 Collars) Men or Boy's Paper Collars for 60c., ass'd sizes to suit.
At 37 1-2c., Men's Heavy Grey Shirts and Drawers.
At 60c., Men's Fine White Merino Shirts and Drawers—slightly soiled.
Bargains in Soiled Edgings and Insertings.
Bargains in Soiled White Muslin Skirts.
Bargains in Soiled Night Gowns, Chemizettes, &c.,

AT

MORGANSTERN & Co's,

SUCCESSORS TO

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

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AT

HORNE & CO'S.

Second Arrival of New Goods.

NEW SHAPES HAT AND BONNET FRAMES.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS.
Extra Quality
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
In all widths.
NEW STYLES IN SASH AND BOW RIBBONS.
NEW BOWS.
Fresh assortment of
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
LACE TRIMMED COLLARS,
LACE TRIMMED LINEN SETTS,
ILLUSION WAISTS,
CHEMIZETTES AND LAPPETS,
TUCKED SKIRTING,
TUCKED NAINSOOK,
TUCKED CAMBRIC,
ORGANDIE SWISS,
Another Lot
LADIES & GENTS HEAVY COTTON HOSIERY
At the new prices.
ALEXANDRE KID GLOVES
In Black and Colors, and all sizes.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

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PITTSBURGH
WHITE LEAD AND COLOR WORKS,

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PROPRIETORS,

Manufacturers of WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, BLUE LEAD, ZINCS, LITHARGE, PUTTY and all colors DRY AND IN OIL.

OFFICE AND FACTORY.

450, 452, 454, 456 and 468, Rebecca Street,

ALLEGHENY.

We call attention to the guarantee pasted on our Strictly Pure White Lead, and when we say a "purer carbonate of lead," we mean "chemically pure," that is, free from Acetate and Hydrate, and therefore is whiter and superior, both in color and covering property.

GUARANTEED to be a purer Carbonate of Lead and whiter than any in the market, and will forfeit the price of this package if containing the least adulteration.

UPHOLSTERERS.

Manufacturers of SPRING, HAIR and HUSK MATTRESSES, Feather Bolsters and Pillows, Church Cushions, Counter Moldings and all kinds of Upholstery work. Also, Window Shades, Buff, Green and White Hollands, Cords, Tassels, &c. Particular attention given to taking up, cleaning and brushing, altering and relaying carpets.

Our mode of cleaning carpet is the only way in which you can feel assured that the colors are preserved and the goods thoroughly freed from all dust and vermin. The price for cleaning has been greatly reduced. Our express will call for and deliver all goods free of charge.

ROBERTS, NICHOLSON & THOMPSON.

Upholsterers and Proprietors of

Steam Carpet Beating Establishment,

No. 127 WOOD STREET,

mh7:n66 Near Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

NEW ROUTE TO

BUFFALO AND TO THE NORTH!

The ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO. are now prepared to ship Freight direct to BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, and all points in WESTERN NEW YORK.

For rates, apply to

W. W. C. MEREDITH, Freight Agent, Corner Pike and 11th streets, Pittsburgh.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
mh8 :n97 General Superintendent.

C. BARNES,

Sealer of Weights and Measures,

OFFICE:

No. 5 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARCH 9, 1870,

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.
Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.
Black Alpacas at 37½c.
Black Alpacas at 50c.

Having purchased over $10,000 worth of the above DOUBLE WARP ALPACAS, which for weight, color and finish are not excelled, if equalled, the attention of my patrons is invited to them, feeling assured they are the best value I ever had the pleasure of offering them.

The Goods will be received daily until all are delivered

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

CASSIMERES!

Excellent Variety

DOMESTIC GOODS.

BELL & MOORHOUSE,

(SUCCESSORS TO BATES & BELL.)

No. 21 Fifth Avenue.

A NEW STOCK.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, PORT OF PITTSBURGH, SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, March 3, 1870.

GOVERNMENT SALE!

By authority of the Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, I will offer at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th inst., at 12 M., at the Custom House aforesaid, that portion of the Marine Hospital Lot which is separated from the Hospital building by Preble street, running parallel with the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad. This property contains between two and three acres, and is located close to the line of Allegheny City and is unsurpassed for manufacturing purposes owing to its proximity to the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and its facilities for moving freight in any direction—the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad forming the upper line, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railway passing over the

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lorch, John Floyd, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

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GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

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JAMES T. BRADY & Co.,

(Successors to B. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

7-30 BONDS,

For sale at

N. HOLMES & SONS.

fo12:n3

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 10, 1870.

Gold seems to be steadier to-day and a reaction from the lowest point, 110¾ to 111¼ at the close of business, has taken place. The more sanguine bears predict lower quotations, basing their belief on the general desire to see specie payments resumed as early as possible. This desire of specie resumption and the actual payment of coin in making change would soon subside should gold advance two or three points, even if only temporary. Small silver commands now one to two per cent above gold and is scarce, and 112 was freely offered for large silver to-day but could not be procured, whilst gold sold at 110¾. The general condition of the gold market, together with the desire of the stock cliques to advance prices, may suddenly advance the premium four or five per cent without any cause, and induce a general rush for gold in the hope to profit by a short turn.

In Government bonds a very firm feeling is exhibited in anticipation of the passage of the funding bill, which no doubt would bring out fresh orders from Europe to buy, provided the rate of interest is not fixed at a lower rate than five per cent.

Stocks are still strong and have materially advanced to day with the upward tone of gold.

Money is comparatively easy, but business inactive.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 111¼; Silver, 109; Eighty-one's, 114, Five Twenties, 1862, 110¼; do 1864, 109¼; do 1865, 109¼; do 1865, Consols, 108¾, do 1867, 109¼; do 1868, 109¾; Ten-Forties, 105½; Adams Express Company 61¾; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 37¾; Western Union Telegraph, 53¾; New York Central, 96½; Reading, 96¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 93¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Michigan Southern, 86¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 97¼; Chicago & Rock Island & Pacific, 119; Chicago & North Western, 73½; Chicago & North Western Preferred 87; Erie 25¾.

EXCHANGE.	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$5,40	$5,50
Paris, per franc	21¾	23
Berlin, thaler	81	82
Frankfort, florins	46	48

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 111¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 114; Five-Twenties, 1862, 110¾; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 109½; Ten-Fortises, 105½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 108¾; do. do. 1867, 109¾; do. do. 1868, 109¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 111¾; Lake Superior —.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 10, 1870.

The Funding bill has been brought prominently into discussion in financial circles once more by the action of the Senate in striking out the provision for agents in principal cities of Europe, and also by the payment of interest abroad. The change of front in the Gold Room was the great feature of Wall street; the great pressure to sell gold was not renewed, and there was an entire absence of all noisy demonstrations. This change in the situation is due to the action of the Senate on the Funding bill and increasing hostility to the measure in Washington. The decline in gold, after extending a depressing influence throughout the produce markets and trade generally, has finally reached real estate, and property of all kinds is lower and rents are coming down. Real estate was the last thing to feel the rise in gold and now the last to feel the decline. The general trade of the city is far from satisfactory, business being much below expectations and prices not remunerative. In dry goods great complaints of dullness are heard. Many country buyers bought smaller bills than usual, in consequence of the decline in gold, and have gone home. Leading jobbers are not offering so many bargains as last week, owing to the departure of buyers.

The money market continues easy at 4 to 5 per cent. on call. Sterling dull at 7¾@8¼.

Gold active and higher; opened at 110¾, touched 110¾, and closed at 112¼ bid and 112¾ asked.

Carrying rates 2@6 per cent.

Clearances $87,000,000.

Governments active and ¼ per cent higher: Coupon 6's, 1881, 114¼@114½; do. '62, 110¼@110¾; do. '64, 109¼@109¾; do. '65, 109¾@109¾; do new, 108¾@108¾; do '67, 109¾@109¾; do. '68, 109¾@110; 10-40's, 106¼@106¾; currency 6s, 111¾@111¾. The Treasury took a million of bonds at 106 38 100@106 94 100.

State securities except Virginias are firm: Missouri, 93¾; old Tennessee, 58¾; new do, 48¾; old Virginia, 73½; new do, 71¾; old North Carolina, 47; new do, 21¾; Louisiana Levee 6s, 73¾; Ohio 6's of '86, 103.

Stocks active and ¼@1¼ per cent higher, closing strong at about the best figures of the day. The most active stocks were Northwestern, Lake Shore and New York Central. Miscellaneous and Express stocks dull.

Canton, 61¾; Cumberland, 28¾; Western Union Telegraph, 53¾; Quicksilver, 11¾; Mariposa, 7¼; prefer'd, 19¼; Adams Express, 61¾; Wells & Fargo, 20¾; American, 37¾; United States, 49¾; Pacific Mail, 37¼; N. Y. C. 97¾; Erie, 24¾; H'd'n, 42¾; Harlem, 143; Hudson Scrip. 95¾; Reading, 97¼; Michigan Central, 119½; Lake Shore, 87¾; Illinois Central, 137¾; Pittsburgh, 98; Northwestern, 73¾; do preferred, 88¾; Rock Island, 115; St. Paul, 62¾; do preferred, 75¾; Wabash, 44; do. preferred, 72½; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 35¾; do. preferred 63; Chicago and Alton, 113; do preferred 113; O. & M., 30; New Jersey Central, 103½; C. C. & C., 74; St Jos, do, preferred, 106¼; C. C. and I. C. 20; Dubuque, 109; Iron Mountain, 43¼.

Boston prices: Copper Falls, 5; Franklin, 6; Hecla, 88; Quincy 18¾.

Sub Treasury balance: gold, $75,123,925; currency, $92,799,73; general balance $81,504,569.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 10—The market for all classes of merchandise is exceedingly quiet, yet some excitement was caused to-day by the offering of Gardner prints at 9½c, at which rate they were immediately taken up by a free distribution. Bleached cotton goods remain unchanged; while for brown goods of heavier grades there is an inclination to lower the rates, and for all irregular brands of bleached and brown cotton there is nusteadiness in prices is manifested.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 10, 1870.

As we noted yesterday, there are some articles that have fluctuated but very little since the decline in gold, and this is owing to the fact that these exceptional commodities were down to and even below a gold basis, sixty days ago. Flour and Wheat, notwithstanding they are weak and dull, are not quotably lower, and we should not be surprised if gold was to settle down at 108 or 110, to see Breadstuffs better, from the simple fact that they are lower than gold or anything else. We clip the following from a Chicago paper, of Wednesday, in regard to the feeling there in regard to wheat:

"Notwithstanding the lower prices ruling, however, holders of wheat—that is the men who have purchased round lots of this cereal to hold until navigation opens and they can ship it to the seaboard—were not at all discomposed, though the chronic scalpers and "bears" were making all sorts of predictions as to where a reaction would occur, one operator setting this price as low as 62c, but they were all afraid to sell any round lots soort at the current prices, and if they did sell a "five" they took it in again just as soon as they could do so at an insignificant profit. The fact is the "bears" have not got the nerve to break the market badly, and if they are not very careful the "bulls" will get the best of them on the turn. There is a very large amount of wheat here and elsewhere we know, but it requires a great deal to meet all demands. There will undoubtedly be a much smaller area of wheat sown in the United States this year than last, for the very good reason that it does not pay, and though prices may go down considerably lower than at present, it is folly to believe that wheat will never sell above 78c per bushel. About all the wheat going into Liverpool at the present time is American, and had there not been a material advance in ocean freights in New York to-day it is more than probable the export demand would have been better."

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged. Common Soda Ash, 4; refined, 4¼@4¾. Pearls, 9@9½; Pots, 7¾.

APPLES—With a continued steady demand and regular sales at $3@4 per bbl.

BITTER—Prime to choice Roll 35@36, fancy brands 37@38c.

BEANS—Unchanged; $2@2¼ per bbl.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¾@3 cts.

BROOM-CORN—15@7c per lb.

CHEESE—Is in limited supply and steady but unchanged. We continue to quote at 18c for Factory; 18½c for Ohio Goshen, and 19@19½c for New York Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Quiet and nominally unchanged; 24½@25, for standard brands in a jobbing way.

CORN MEAL—May be quoted, in store, at 90@95c per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Eastern cultivated, at $2@2 22 per bbl, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Is dull but unchanged. Apples, 7@8; Peaches, 7½@8½ for quarters, and 9½@10½ for halves. Blackberries, 14@15; Pitted Cherries, 28@30

EGGS—Sales at 25@26c.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—Market continues very quiet and dull while prices are unchanged. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5,00@5,50 for spring, and $5,50@6,00 for winter. Rye flour, $5,00@5,25.

GRAIN—The grain market continues very sluggish and devoid of anything new or important. Wheat, although in limited supply, is dull, and good to prime red cannot be quoted above $1,10@1,12. The fact that there is no margin for dealers accounts mainly for the very light offerings in this market. Corn, although in light supply, and limited arrivals, continues dull and prices are unchanged, sales on wharf at 72@73, and in store at 75@76c. Oats dull, though not quotably lower; we continue to quote at 42@43, buying, and 45@47, selling. Rye unchanged at 80@85, and offerings light. Barley is dull and prices nominal at 80@90 for prime spring and 95@$1 for prime fall.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $15@22 per ton.

HUNKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOGS—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, city brands, $1,30; No. 2,87@88.

LIME—Eastern white lime, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,75@2 per gallon.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Small sales, in store, at 48@50c per bushel.

PEAS—$2@2,25 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—The market continues dull, and prices nominally unchanged. Plain shoulders, 12¾@13; Rib Sides, 15½@15¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 18. Dried Beef, 19; Mess Pork, $27½@28. Lard, in tierces, 15@15¼, in buckets, 16@16¼.

SEEDS—Clover seed is still quoted at $8; buying, and $8¾, selling. Timothy seed, small sales at, $4,75@5. Flaxseed is quoted at $2,12@2,15.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE MARKET

PENN'A CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, THURSDAY, March. 10, 1870.

CATTLE.

The market has again been very dull this week, even worse than last, and operators, generally, appeared to be downcast and discouraged. The offerings were by no means large, scarcely an average supply, but the number of buyers in attendance was very small, and the few that were on hand, seemed to be unusually timid, buying very sparingly, and only when concessions were made. Compared with last week, prices are lower, and the market pretty well demoralized; to-day there were several car loads of good cattle on sale, but nobody seemed to want them, particularly at the prices at which they were held, and when we left at noon, it looked as if they would have to be held over or shipped east. Most of the cattle on sale this week were bought in the west last week, and as prices were higher last week and lower this week, there seems to be no help for the owners losing money.

The decline in gold has not been without its effect on the stock business, like everything else, causing operators to exercise greater precautions, and as might be expected, tending very much to clog business. Then, again, the advent of lent, as it always does, had a very perceptible effect on the consumption of fresh meats, and, consequently, the demand for cattle in all of the leading market is considerably curtailed, and with a restricted demand, lower prices were inevitable. The general feeling among stock dealers is that cattle are yet much too high, and it is this more than anything else, that causes shippers to exercise great precaution.

We noticed quite a number of Allegheny drovers in attendance to-day, some of whom had cattle for sale, and they were very strongly impressed with the belief that they had got into a very hard market, and that while Alleghany was bad enough on Monday, this was, if anything, even worse. As will be seen by reference to the report of sales, 7,60 is the highest price reported; there were cattle on sale to day which were held at 8.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1870.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
L. Donnlston to Jas. Martin	7	1070	
H. L. & Co. for Bandstrom	7	1000	7 15
Hazelwood & B. to T. Lamb	17	20 600	
J. Kurwin to Wm. Hinds	13	17 000	
J. S. Shoub to Katcher	16	18 330	7 00
FRIDAY, MARCH 4.			
Hazelwood & B. to B. Messer	15	15,500	7 10
H. L. & Co. for Bandstrom	19	19,730	6 65
" " " Price	2	2 740	6 25
" " " Keeling	19	14,370	6 50
" " " Keeling	19	21,880	6 40
" " " P. Power	37	37,102,350	6 75
" " " F. Blount	17	17,360	7 00
" " "	15	17,360	7 00
" " " O. O'Donnell	29	28,420	7 00
Hedges & Taylor for Calhoun	3	4 250	8 00
" " "	4	5,340	7 00
TUESDAY, MARCH 8.			
Hedges & Taylor for Jarrett & B	12	14,860	7 00
" " "	21	27,680	7 00
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9TH.			
Hedges & T. for Thompson	20	19,580	6 50
Kunkle to Mc-nally	18	20,410	7 00
" " "	18	20,520	7 00
Trauerman to Nathy	18	20,520	7 00
" " " Haddon	17	20 0 0	7 50
H. L. & Co. for Hess & N	17	20,400	7 50
" " A. Moore	16	20 030	7 25
Hedger & T. for Tipton	13	13,880	6 00
G. Clark to Jas. Martin	16	18 050	6 75
J. Carnes to Ackers & B	18	20,820	7 50
THURSDAY, MARCH 10TH.			
H. L. & Co for Keister	2	2,600	5 60
" " "	17	17 100	6 00
" " L. B. Daniels	14	14,280	7 40
" " Campbell	46	57,620	6 50
" " Kimberly	17	20,400	7 00
A. R. Keller to T. Lamb	17	20,400	7 00

HOGS.

Notwithstanding the arrivals continue light, the market continues very dull and heavy, and compared with last week, prices have declined from ¼ to ¾ a cent per pound, and even at this reduction the demand was light. As in the case of cattle, shippers are buying very sparingly, doing as it is familiarly termed, a hand-to-mouth business, and as a general thing they are very "bearish," talking the market down. It is true, hogs have declined smarply within the past sixty days, but they are still, in the eyes of shippers, too high, and must, sooner or later, decline still further. The demoralized condition of the provisions market, both east and west, is pointed at significantly, and it is argued that the product is much lower, relatively, than the principal, and the one must sympathize with the other. The demand for hogs in the eastern markets has fallen off very materially within the past thirty days, and shippers are not buying one-half the number they did in December and January, notwithstanding prices are much lower.

Philadelphia Hogs, are now quoted at 9¼@9½, against 9½@9¾ last week, and Yorkers at 8¼@8¾, against 8¾@9 last week.

SHEEP.

The sheep market has been moderatively active this week, and with a demand about equal to the supply, prices have been pretty well sustained, and it is somewhat singular in view of the fact that both hogs and cattle did se badly. Had there been anything like an oversupply, it requires no prophet to foretell the result; but as it turned out, there was just about enough and no more to meet the demand, consequently holders, as already intimated, experienced but little difficulty in obtaining last week's prices—4@7 cts. is the range, though there was one drove sold at 7,15.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March. 10, 1870.

The only new features to note in the oil market to-day is an advance in crude in the oil regions, while refined, on the other hand, if anything, ruled even lower than yesterday. What could have brought about the advance above no body had the most remote idea, but such is the case, at least we were so informed.

CRUDE.

No sales, market here dull and unchanged. Spot or seller March, 11¾ bid, 12 asked. Seller May quoted at 12¾, and buyer all year 14¾@14¾.

REFINED.

March, 26¾@27; April, 27¼; May to December 29¼. As we noted in our last report, our refiners can not even think of selling at these figures, and, of course, they can not pay present asking prices for crude.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

D. Ely 80 bbls, on account T. M. Parry; A. B. Mills 160, on account Bartle; C. Wilkins 160, on account P. B. Pet. Co; J. A. McKee 80, on account J. B. Barbour; Penn. Oil Works 400, on account E. H. Long; A. D. Miller 988, on account E. H. Long.

Total ..... 1,868 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

J. M. Ritter 308 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co. 250 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Total refined ..... 558 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Cotton firm but very irregular; sales of 4900 bales at 21¾@21¾c for middling uplands. Flour: receipts 9380 bbls; market heavy and 5@10c lower; sales 7300 bbls, at $4,50@4,65 for superfine, State and western, $4,70@5,50 for extra State, $4,60@5,75 for extra western, $5,30@6,40 for white wheat extra, $4,90@6,00 for R. H. O., $5,30@6,15 for extra St. Louis and $6,20@8,50 for good to choice do.; including 3,500 bbls extra western and State for export at $4,60@4,85. Rye Flour quiet; sales of 350 bbls at $4,40@5,40. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky less firm; sales of 250 bbls western at 86@86½c. Wheat: receipts were 9,320 bus; market more active and without decided change in price; sales 58,000 bus at $1,05 for No. 3 spring; $1,14@1,15, No. 2 Chicago delivered; $1,27@1,28 for winter red western; $1,47, white Michigan; $1,55@1,60, white State; $1,25, amber State. Rye quiet. Barley dull and heavy; sales 8,000 bus Canada western at $1,50. Barley Malt dull; sales 2,500 bus Canada West on private terms. Corn: receipts 2,800 bus; market less active and lower; sales 21,000 bus at 91@93c for new mixed western; 99c@$1, western yellow; $1,02½, southern yellow 96c was paid for strictly prime southern. Oats: receipts of 6545 bushels, heavy and lower; sales 34,000 bush at 55@55¼c for western, 61@62c for Ohio, 60@62½c for State. Hops dull at 15@30c for American. Rice dull; Carolina 5¾@7c. Coffee quiet. Sugar in fair request; sales 769 hhds Cuba at 9⅝@9¾c, and 190 bxs Havana at 10¾c. Molasses nominal. Petroleum unsettled at 19½c for crude and 29½c for refined. Linseed oil dull at 95@97c in casks. Pork firmer; sales 650 bbls at $25,7c@26 for mess, $20,25@20,50 for prime and $22@22,25 for prime mess; also, 1750 bbls mess, seller April and May, at $25,50@25,90. Beef quiet; sales 175 bbls at $10@15 for new plain X mess; $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef: sales 200 tierces at $13@15 for new mess and $27@30 for India mess. Beef Hams dull, with sales 150 bbls at $28@32 for new. Cut Meats dull, with sales 125 pkgs at 10½@12c for shoulders and 14@14¾c for hams. Middles quiet, with sales 100 boxes Cumberland cut at 13c. Lard firmer, with sales 400 tcs at 12¾@13¾c for steam and 14@15c for refined rendered; also 2,250 tierces steam seller March, April, May, June and July, at 13¾@14c. Butter steady at 14@36c for Ohio. Cheese quiet at 14@17c. Turpentine weak at 44¾@45c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and unchanged.

Latest—Flour closed dull and 5c lower on common and medium grades. Wheat quiet and unchanged, with sales of No 2 spring at $1,12@1,16 and winter red and amber western at $1,25@1,28. Rye nominal. Oats dull, heavy and lower, with sales at 53@54¾c for western and 60@61¾c for Ohio. Corn dull and declining, with sales at 90@97c for sound new mixed western. Pork active and firmer, with sales of 1,000 bbls mess seller March at $26 and 1,500 bbls seller April at $25,90@26. Beef steady with moderate demand. Cut meats and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard firm, with sales 1,000 tierces prime steam seller April, May and June at 14c. Eggs in fair request and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Flour very dull, only jobbing and retail demand; family at $5@5,25, extra at $4,50@4,75. Wheat dull; red winter at $1,06@1,08. Corn dull for mixed at 68@70c; best sound firm, owing to a light supply, at 72@74c. Oats dull at 48@54c. Rye at 80@85c and dull. Barley very dull at 90c@$1,05, the latter rate for choice fall. Cotton dull, no demand and prices nominal at 20¼c for middling. Whisky dull at 91@92c. Mess pork opened dull, but there was a better demand to fill contracts at the close; sales were made in the morning at $25,50@25,75, but since change 1,000 bbls sold at $26. Bulk Meats dull and neglected; shoulders held at 13½c; sides 13c; 13¾@14c for rib, clear rib and clear. Bacon nominal at 11c for shoulders and 14¾c and 15¾c for clear rib and clear sides. Sugar cured hams have declined to 16½ and 17½c. Lard dull; kettle 13@13¾c; steam 12½@13¾c. Butter unchanged; supply fresh; sales at 30@36c. Eggs 22c and firmer. Clover-seed dull at $5,50@14. Timothy nominal at $4,70@4,90. Flax dull at $1,90@1,95. Linseed Oil quiet at 98c. Lard Oil dull at $1,29@1,26. Sugar 19@20c. Molasses unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Exchange firm at par to 1-10 premium selling, and 1-10 off buying. Flour quiet and easier at $3,50@4,50 for spring extras. Wheat firmer and 1@1¼c higher, with sales No. 1 at 85@86c, and No. 1 at 77¼@77¾c, closing at 76¾@77¾c; this afternoon market irregular and firmer and active at 78@79¼c cash, and 78¾@78¾c seller April for No. 2. Corn easier at 70@70¾c for No. 2, 65c for new, and 54@62c for no grade, closing at 70¾@70¾c for No. 2; unchanged this afternoon. Oats dull at 37¾@37¾c for regular and fresh receipts, closing at 35¾c for regular. Rye ½c lower, closing at 67c for No. 2. Highwines inactive and nominal at 85@86c. Mess Pork exclusive sold; nominal, closing at $25,50. Lard firmer, closing at 13¼c. Meats quiet; dry salted shoulders 83c. Dressed hogs quiet and 25c lower; sales at $9@10,25, closing at $9,25@10. Live hogs quiet and 15@25c lower, at $8@8,25 for common, $8,30@8,50 for extra. Receipts for the past 24 hours—5389 bbls flour, 29,790 bush wheat, 18,899 bush corn, 6138 bush oats, 350 bush rye, 2250 bush bariey, 2220 hogs. Shipments—6708 bbls flour, 11,736 bush wheat, 16,690 bush corn, 563 bush oats, 360 bush rye, 2580 bush barley, 3257 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Market generally stagnant and buyers standing off or bidding lower prices. Tobacco firm and unchanged. Cotton entirely nominal, unchanged. Flour unsettled: fall extra sold at $4,25@4,50; XX at $4,65@4,75; XXX at $5@5,40; family $5,75@7,50. Wheat: spring lower, with sales at 68@70 for No 3; higher grades spring scarce and wanted; No 2 red fall 98c@$1; strictly choice $1,22½. Corn dull and lower at 74@75c for mixed, 75c for yellow, and 76@80c for white—latter fancy. Oats dull and easier at 43½c in bulk, and 47@49c sacked. Rye dropping at 66c. Whisky dull at 93c. Pork opened dull and lower; $25½ at close; sales to arrive at $26.

LOUISVILLE, March 10.—Tobacco: sales of 146 hhds, at $4@5,50 for trash, $6@7,50 for lugs and $8@19 for lower and good leaf; market active and higher. Cotton dull and nominal; middling 19½c. Wheat $1,10@1,20. Corn 93c. Oats 53c. Rye 99c from store. Bacon: shoulders 11¾c, clear rib 15½c and clear sides 16c. Bulk Meats: shoulders 10¾c, clear rib 14½c and clear sides 16c. Lard: tierce 13¾c. Hams: sugar cured 19½c. Whisky dull.

TOLEDO, March 10.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and a shade lower: No 1 white Michigan held at $1,20, amber held at $1,05 with $1,04½ bid, and No 1 red held at $1,13, with sales of No 2 red at $1,05. Corn dull and declng, with sales of No 1 at 84½c; new 74c and no grade at 68c. Oats dull and nominal; No 1 held at 49c with 48c bid. Cloverseed $8,10.

BALTIMORE, March 10.—Wheat steady, with Pennsylvania at $1,06@1,08. Corn dull; white 92@93c, yellow 87c. Oats 54@57c. Mess pork quiet at $27. Bacon weak; rib sides 13c@13½c, clear rib 16¼@16½c, shoulders 12¼@12½c. Lard weak at 15½@16c. Whiskey less firm, at $1@1,01.

DETROIT, March 10.—Flour is in good demand at $5,25@6. Wheat in limited demand and the market weak; extra at $1,23; No 1 $1,11@1,11½; amber $1,03; regular $1,04. Oats steady at 47c. Barley irregular; No 1 $1,60@1,65 per cental. Clover seed $8,25 bid.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.—Flour very dull; super $4,37@4,50. Wheat very dull; red $1,25. Corn steady; yellow 90@92½c. Oats dull at 54@55c. Provisions declining; mess pork $26. Lard 14¼c. Whisky dull at $1@1,02.

MILWAUKEE, March 10.—Wheat dull at 87c for No. 1 and 80½c for No. 2. Oats weak at 39c for No. 2. Corn dull and lower at 55c for new on track. Dressed hogs steady at $9,50@10,00.

CINCINNATI, March 10.—Cattle firmer at 20c; exports 988 bales; receipts 876. Corn 98c@$1. Oats 62@63c. Hay $28. Bran mominal at $26. Lard 14@17c. Pork $28. Bulk shoulders 11c, and sides 15c.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Cattle active and 20@25c lower at $4,75@6,62½ for fair cows to good smooth steers, and $7 for extra prime beeves.

CLEVELAND, March 10.—Petroleum dull and weak; refined held at 25@25½c for large lots; crude a shade lower and held at $5,70.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—Cattle steady at 6@7c for fair to choice. Hogs in good demand at 7@7¾@8¾c for light to heavy.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 10.—6 cars ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 2 do do, Lyon & Shorb; 3 do jackson ore, Graff, Byers & Co; 1 car s ore, Bryan & C; 1 do lumber, R A Clark & Co; 1 do s pipe, H H Collins; 1 do grain, Graham & M; 1 box indse, 2 casks zinc, Park & Co; 27 bxs h ware, Secomb & Co; 17 do frames, Pickersgill, L & Co; 2 pbls wire, W Mardoff; 3 casks cheese, J Daub; 5 kgs, 3 tubs, butter, 1 bbl eggs, Harrison & E; 1 bx books, A H English & Co; 1 car metal, 1 do brick, Rees, Graff & Dull; 1 car John Morrison; 1 do do, Metcalf, McKnight & Co; 511 rails inbraod iron, P F W & C RR; 65 cars coal, Kier, Foster & K; 37 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 6 pkgs marketing, J McD Fresson.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, March 10.—2 half bbls butter, 2 kgs do, Vangorder & S; 63 bxs sauce, Lorenz & W; 10 do do, E & C Magin; 2 do butter, 20 bbls peas, Voigt, M & C; 2 half bbls peas, Woodworth & D; 100 bbls flour, T C Jenkins; 100 do do, Culp & S; 1 car ore, Shoonberger, B & Co; 1 do do, Hitchcock, M & Co; 2 do limestone, Graff, Bennett, & Co; 5 half bbls butter, P Duff & Son; 6 kgs butter, J A Graff & Co; 154 bgs wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 44 bbls bones, Seward & Emerson; 13 kgs butter, S Devol; 35 sks rye, S Meek; 10 bbls onions, Randolph & S; 200 sacks oats, Bricker & Co; 10 bbls flour, S Horn; 60 bdls handles, McElroy & Co; 26 sks rags, 14 reams, 1 k paper, Godfrey & Clark; 43 bdls hoes, 40 bdls forks, Park & Dean; 500 s salt, Bissell & B; 6 sks beans, Johnson & C; 76 g rides, W Flaccus & Son; 4 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 2 do do, Zug & Co; 1 do do, Wood, Son & Co; 1 do do, Lyonis & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, March 10.—31 doz brooms, J Hutchinson; 1 car lumber, McCurday & McGinniss; 1 bbl butter, John Herbert; 125 bbls apples, Robb & Painter; 1 car bran, Jas Seward; 1 car cooperage, Raiya & Robertson; 16 bbls onion sets, Hippley & Beckert; 25 bdls broom handles, Mardorf; 7 bbls clover seed, Joseph Craig; 2 doz brooms, Chas H Middleton; 138 sks corn, Geo Stewart; 45 sks oats, S C McMasters; 1 pkg butter, R & A Carson; 24 green hides, A J Groetzinger; 1 case cigars, 1 bx tobacco, Jos Shipman; 58 hides, Luckcamp & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, March 10.—130 hf bbls herring, J Cannon; 100 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Lc; 1 car grain, S Hood; 1 do do, McHenry & Hood; 216 bgs barley, Smith & Co; 10 bbls flour, J H Murdock; 8 tubs butter, W H Graff; 11 bbls eggs, J A Graff; 50 bbls flour, 32 bgs feed, W H Sanford; 111 bgs wheat, 45 do corn, P Duff & Son; 100 tcs hams, F Sellers & Co; 3 sks dry peaches, Day & Co.

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD, March 10.—3 bdls leather, John Semmlan; 1 car grain, Miller & Hood; 50 bbls highwines, R Wood & Co; 1 car metal, Brown & Co; 37 bdls sheet iron, W T Armstrong; 125 bdls paper, A W Keppell; 12 rolls leather, J Y Mclaughlin; 3 do do, Loughrey & Frew; 68 kegs nails, G W Paul.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET Co., March 10.—100 sks oats, 21 do corn, 2 bbls onions, W Welsh & Co; 64 sks oats, 14 bbls whisky, 42 do apples, A S Carlisle; 14 rolls leather, 24 sheep pelts, L A Morris; 14 rks dry apples, G W Morris; 1 box eggs, 1 pkg lard, J K Ward; 1 sk wool, 10 jars fruit, Atwell & Lee; 80 sks corn, J B Holly; 3 bbls eggs, Johnson & Colvin; 7 bbls appies, M W Rankin; 64 sks corn, Adams & Austin; 60 hogs, J K Bailey; 28 bbls apples, P Duff & Son; 145 boxes glass, A King; 5 bbls whisky, W J Meek; 22 do do apples, G Martell; 6 bgs seed, 3 bbls d apples, J S Dilworth & Co.

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These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfect by pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters Testamentary on the estate of WM. S. McMULLEN, late of the Borough of McKeesport, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, therefore all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all persons indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment to

THOS. PENNEY,
WM. E. HARRISON, Executors.

fe5:6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration being granted to the undersigned on the estate of JAMES C. CUMMINS deceased, all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

G. PARYS, Administrator.
No. 68 Liberty street.

fe11:w2-9

RIVER NEWS.

The weather yesterday was clear and mild, and the snow and ice is rapidly disappearing.

There has been no arrivals since the date of our last report excepting the regular packets. The Arlington from Cincinnati is due to-day.

The Juniata departed for Cincinnati yesterday on her first trip with a good freight list and a number of passengers.

The St. Charles cleared on Wednesday evening.

The Savanna, Capt. Thos. Rogers, is announced for St. Louis forthwith. Messrs. Havlin and Packard, are associated together in the office.

Business is moderately active at the landing, but there is a continued scarcity of tonnage. The Savanna will have full swing to-day, and that she will soon fill out and that, too, at full rates, there is not much doubt.

—The Glendale, Pittsburgh to St. Louis, passed by Cincinnati on Tuesday.

—The Mary Davage, Pittsburgh to St. Louisville, passed Evansville on Tuesday.

—Capt. Dexter's new steamer was presented with a fine piano, by the citizens of Evansville on Tuesday.

—The Wild Duck and Messenger were at Cairo on Tuesday, and the Lioness and Rover were at Louisville the same day.

—The machinery of the Rebecca, sunk at the Parkersburg bridge, was not sold last week, as advertised. It is still under water.

—A New Albany dispatch says Capt. J. S. Neal, late of the Richmond, is negotiating for the purchase of the Dexter, having offered $40,000 for her.

—The R. C. Gray was purchased for the Louisville and Arkansas river trade, not Cincinnati, as we stated yesterday. Capt.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Route For Sale.

A good paying route on the GAZETTE. Reason for selling, owner leaving the city. Apply to-day at GAZETTE Counting Room.

Deputy Mayor Nichols sent to jail on yesterday, Henry Kleogh on oath of Fred Gross, charging him with misconduct.

Serious Accident.—George Shragg a coal miner at Bailey's coal works lower St. Clair street, was severely injured yesterday, by a fall of slate. His right arm was broken and his back seriously injured. He resides on the Washington Pike.

Slight Fire.—About half-past six o'clock yesterday morning a slight fire occurred in Croft & Phillips' real estate office, 139 Fourth avenue, but was fortunately discovered before it had made much headway and was put out. A few papers were destroyed.

A Young Man from the country was duped and relieved of his pocket book containing twenty-five dollars, in the vicinity of the Union Depot yesterday. The party having posession of the money can ascertain the youth's address by enquiring at the Depot, as the money, says the victim, "belonged to Dad."

Mary L. Rehem entered suit yesterday before Alderman Thomas, charging John Gallagher and Jas. Jones, with assault and battery, alleging that they did inflict on the body of Henry Bosamt without cause or provocation, with some unknown hard substance sundry injuries and bruises. A warrant was issued.

Held for Court.—James Mooney, of Ormsby borough, charged before Alderman Neeper with selling liquor on Sunday, had a hearing yesterday, and was held to bail for his appearance at Court. There were about a dozen witnesses in attendance, the majority of whom had been buying whisky on Thursday and drinking it. Things were lively.

Contract Awarded.

The contract for the new uniform for the Pittsburgh Zouaves was awarded to Messrs. Jones Bros., merchant tailors, 38 Smithfield street, on Tuesday evening. Several bids were submitted, but that of the Jones Bros. was preferred by the company as being the best offered. The members of the successful firm are young, active, energetic business men, well and favorably known, and the fact that they have secured the above contract is in itself a flattering recognition of their new establishment. One of this firm leaves this evening to buy one of the handsomest assortments of goods ever brought to this city.

Attempted Robbery.

About nine o'clock last evening an attempt was made to rob a member of Mr. Canning's company of his wardrobe and other articles of value. The gentleman referred to boards at Lawton's 197 First avenue. He has not been in the cast during this week, and his entire wardrobe was packed in his trunk in his room. He left the house about eight o'clock in the evening and returned between nine and ten, when he discovered that his trunk containing his wardrobe was gone, and another trunk in which were his other clothes was moved close to the door. On searching the premises the trunk was found on a balcony unopened. The thief probably heard him, and had not time to get away with the trunk. He succeeded in taking an overcoat and a pair of pants.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The people who have patronized the Opera House during the present season, and "their name is legion," are still in ecstasies over Mr. Frank Mayo. As Badger in the Streets of New York, and all other characters of that cast, he has no superior and perhaps no equal on the stage. The piece will be repeated to night.

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK.—Commencing on Monday evening at the Academy of Music the Zanfretta and Carson troupe will perform that popular pantomime which has gained the people of New York and Brooklyn to such a great extent. Lovers of amusements will find no better piece next week than the Academy. A full troupe is one of the most important appendages of which the company boasts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The quinclo-plexal troupe of Charley Shays continues to attract large houses. The music is superb. The performance last evening afforded a great variety of amusement. The dog sail plays the piano, and the degree of satisfaction expressed is grand. A matinee on Saturday afternoon.

Washington Avenue—An Opposition Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, the meeting of the owners of real estate living along the line of what is proposed to be called "Washington avenue," was held at the residence of Charles King. The meeting was largely attended by the leading and principal owners of real estate on the said road, and was duly organized by calling S. S. Boggs to the chair and by electing David Hunter Secretary.

The President stated the object of the meeting to be the opposing the proposed bill now before the Legislature assessing property on the line of said road six, four and three dollars an acre. The sense of the meeting was taken on the following resolutions presented by Mr. Hughey and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the bill for the making of the proposed "Washington avenue" on the line of the old Coal Hill and Upper St. Clair Turnpike is crude and unsatisfactory in its provisions, onerous and oppressive in the burdens imposed, and at war with the wishes of the majority of the owners of land lying on said road.

Resolved, That we earnestly ask our Senators and Representatives to oppose this bill, and also call their attention to the suspicious haste with which its managers are trying to get it through the House.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives, and also to have the minutes of this meeting published in the Pittsburgh GAZETTE, *Chronicle*, *Commercial* and *Dispatch*.

The Lecture Last Night.

Wendell Phillips attracted to Lafayette Hall last evening the most cultivated and discriminating, as it was one of the very largest audiences of the season. The suggestive subject, "Daniel O'Connell," and the speaker, formed an irresistible combination in gathering the people; and they who attended enjoyed the finest literary treat on the platform with which Pittsburgh has been favored for years. Mr. Phillips spoke for about an hour and a half, and throughout maintained the rapt and perfect attention of his hearers, save only when at intervals the quiet was broken by enthusiastic applause.

He began with an introduction, philosophysing on political governments, and the people which the two kinds especially, Aristocratic and Democratic, developed. Passing in rapid review the oppression of Ireland which for three hundred years had pressed it almost from existence, he depicted in a few passages its abject condition when O'Connell appeared on the scene. O'Connell belonged especially to the class who are called agitators—one who when he saw the wrong at once attempted to right it. At the time of his advent Ireland was in her lowest degredation, yet she only wanted a leader. In him, however, she required four essential elements. He must be a gentleman with ancient ancestry, a man of undaunted physical courage, a profound lawyer and more than all an eloquent advocate. Such were the elements of O'Connell's character with which he achieved success.

With this outline the speaker proceeded, by anecdote, illustration, historical research, and comparison, to develop his theme; nothing seemed labored; all was clear, forcible and thorough, while interwoven here and there, throughout, were passages of surpassing beauty and eloquence. As a noble tribute to the genius and fame of a great man, the eulogum was of the highest order; viewed in the light of a literary production, and masterpiece of oratory, it surpassed all criticism. Nothing was wanting to make it complete, and nothing was added to mar its perfection. Words were made to convey the finest, most delicate shades of thought, and yet all stood out clear, forcible, unmistakable in meaning. The audience thought with the orator, and audience thought and hearers seemed for a time the orator and hearers seemed as one. The most finished scholarship, the highest training and culture, the most cultivated intellect and a marvellous power of oratory, seemed to unite in this the only really *great* lecture of the ourse.

CITY COUNCILS.

Special Meeting—Unfinished Business—New Business—New Water Works, &c., &c.

A special meeting of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh was held yesterday, (Thursday), March 10th, 1870, at two o'clock P. M.

Members present—Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Coffin, Duncan, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Gross, Herron, House, E. P. Jones, I. Jones, Kehew, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Littell, Lloyd, Morrow, Murdoch, Murray, McEwen, McMahon, Phillips, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Shipton, Thompson, S. J. Wainwright, Z. Wainwright, White, Wilson and President McAuley.

On motion of Mr. Gross, it was resolved to take up unfinished business.

Mr. Shipton called up the report of the Water Committee.

Mr. Lloyd presented the reports of the committees of 1868 and 1869, and moved that three hundred copies of each report and the report of W. Milner Roberts be printed.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Burgwin called up an ordinance relating to carts and carriages, which had been returned from Common Councils on account of informality, and moved to amend it by affixing a proper title to it. The motion was adopted.

The ordinance relative to reducing rates of vehicle license on wide tires was taken up. In C. C. it was referred to a special committee. S. C. concurred and appointed Messrs Rafferty and Edwards on the committee.

An ordinances authorizing the erection of wooden buildings in the Seventeenth ward, read and adopted in the C. C., was taken up.

Mr. Smith presented a number of petitions signed by citizens of the above ward, asking for the passage of the ordinance Read and received.

The question recurring on the passage of the ordinance, it was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Resolution relative to the grading of Webster avenue, passed in C. C. at a previous meeting was taken up, and S. C. concurred.

Resolution relative to taxes and mode of assessments, passed in C. C. at a previous meeting was taken up and S. C. concurred, and Messrs. Coffin and Jones appointed on the Committee.

Remonstrance against opening of Kirkpatrick street. Read and accepted.

Resolution relative to the completion of new City Hall, passed in the C. C. at a previous meeting was concurred in.

Resolution relative to new water works and the appointment of a board of examiners, and employing a corps of engineers, passed in C. C. at a previous meeting, was taken up.

Mr. Aiken moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Burgwin called for the yeas and nays.

Motion decided out of order.

Mr. Phillips moved to concur.

Mr. Morrow objected.

Mr. Burgwin moved that the resolution be put upon its third reading. Adopted.

Mr. Burgwin moved that the resolution be passed to a third reading and final passage.

Mr. Edwards moved to lay the matter on the table.

Mr. Burgwin called for the yeas and nays, when the motion was defeated, Messrs. Coffin, Murdoch, Seely, Thompson, Wainwright, S., and Wainwright, Z., voting in the affirmative.

The question recurring on the passage of the resolution, Mr. Isaac Jones moved to amend by requiring the Water Commissioners to appoint the engineer, and that the words "not members of Council" be stricken out.

Mr. Burgwin moved to lay the amendment on the table. Adopted.

Mr. Burgwin called the previous question which call was sustained.

The resolution was then passed finally.

Resolution for seats in lobbys of Council Chambers, passed in Common Council, was concurred in.

Resolution relative to the Church Guild, passed in Common Council, was taken up.

Mr. Burgwin moved to concur.

Mr. Isaac Jones moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Burgwin called the yeas and nays with the following result:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Coffin, Edwards, Friday, Gallaher, Glenn, Jones, Kehew, Littell, Lloyd, McEwen, McMahon, Shipton, Thompson, Wainright, McAuley—17.

Nays—Messrs. Aiken, Armstrong, Bissell, Brown, Burgwin, Duncan, Gross, Herron, House, Jones, Kirk, Laufman, Liddell, Murdoch, Murray, Phillips, Rafferty, Rees, Rush, Schmidt, Scully, Seeley, Wainwright, Wilson—21.

So the motion was lost.

The question then recurred on the motion to concur, which was adopted.

A resolution relative to the time of making the annual city appropriations, approved in Common Council, was taken up and Select Council concurred.

Ordinance opening Clark street, passed in Common Council, was taken up and concurred in.

A proposed act of Assembly repealing a portion of an act of Assembly relating to vehicle licenses, approved in Common Council was taken up and concurred in.

Report of Committee on Claims and Accounts, presented and received in Common Council, was taken up and action of Common Council concurred in.

An ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of 23d street, passed in Common Council, was concurred in.

Ordinance authorizing public sewer on Diamond street, from Cherry alley to Smithfield street, passed in C. C., was taken up and action of C. C. concurred in.

Ordinances for grading, paving, &c., of Forthieth street.

Also for Davidson street, Poplar alley, Clark street, Cassett street, passed in C. C. were concurred in.

Ordinance for appointing viewers on Poplar street, passed in C. C., was concurred in.

Ordinance relative to the construction of buildings, was taken up.

Mr. Scully moved to refer the ordinance to the Committe on Wooden Buildings in conjunction with the building Inspector.

Mr. Brown stated that the ordinance had been prepared by direction of the building Inspector.

Mr. Scully stated that under that statement he would withdraw his amendment.

Mr. McEwen moved to amend by changing the ordinance so as to read "not less than twenty nor more than twenty-five feet front." Adopted.

Mr. McMahon moved to amend by inserting the words "not more than twenty-two feet high the brick walls shall be nine inches."

Mr. Rafferty moved to amend the amendment by inserting 26 instead of 22. Adopted.

The motion as amended was adopted.

Mr. Phillips moved to amend the ordinance so as not to apply to wooden buildings in the Seventeenth ward during the year 1870. Adopted.

Mr. Gallaher moved to amend by providing that no building should be erected on any street or alley to a greater heighth than the width of the street or alley on which the same are erected.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Reese moved that the whole matter be referred to a committee appointed to consult with leading builders to prepare an ordinance.

Mr Rafferty moved to lay the resolution on the table. Adopted.

The question then recurred on the passage of the ordinance as amended, and on motion of Mr. Rafferty it was passed finally.

Resolution relative to the Braddock's Field turnpike passed in C. C. was taken up, and S. C. concurred in the action of C. C.

Petition for additional police read and accepted. S. C. concurred.

Petition to extend water main read and accepted.

Resolutions relative to the Paid Fire Department act from C. C.

Mr. McAuley made an explanation of his action in the matter, stating that the only change he had made was to request the Legislature to change the method of taxing insurance companies, from taxing the capital stock to a tax on the gross receipts.

Mr. Kirk said the resolution did not refer to the change spoken of by the gentleman, but to a meeting of certain gentlemen who had proposed to the Legislature the commission bill rejected by this Council one year ago.

Mr. Phillips said that perhaps he was the gentleman referred to. He had met with other citizens and had a right to do so. He had a right to oppose any measure in this Council he though objectionable and would still go further to oppose it in meetings of citizens and go to the Legislature and oppose it there.

Mr. Jones presented an amendment to the resolution providing that the tax be levied on the gross receipts instead of the capital stock. The amendment was adopted.

The resolution as amended was adopted.

A second resolution authorizing a committee to inquire as to what members of Council changed the resolution relative to the Paid Fire Department act.

Mr. Kirk moved to lay the resolution on the table. Adopted.

Ordinance opening Main street, passed in Common Council, was concurred in.

Resolution relative to Braddock's Field Plank Road. Referred to a special committee.

Ordinance opening Beech alley. Laid over.

Ordinance for grading and paving Main street. Select Council concurred.

The report of the Street Committee, presented in C. C., was read and approved. S. C. concurred.

Ordinance authorizing the grading and paving of Thirty-second street, was referred back to the Street Committee.

Petition of K. Bracken, relative to the Forty-eighth street sewer was referred to Street Committee.

Ordinance for opening Cassett street. Laid over.

Petition of Mr. Connolly for wooden building. S. C. concurred.

Mr. Jones, an ordinance for opening Conrad street. Referred to the Street Committee.

Ordinance for opening Rebecca street. Read three times and passed.

NEW BUSINESS.

The report of the Committee on Wooden Buildings was read and accepted.

An ordinance from the above Committee granting privilege to certain parties to erect wooden buildings. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Phillips presented a report of the Committee on City Property. Read and accepted.

Mr. Phillips moved that the Committee on City Property be instructed to have the fence around Washington grave yard repaired.

Mr. Brown, a resolution providing for a joint session of Council at the next regular meeting to elect Water Commissioners. Adopted.

Mr. Gross, a resolution providing that said Commissioners shall report to Councils the result of their investigations. Adopted.

Mr. Brown, an ordinance providing for the election of a Milk Inspector. Read three times and passed.

Also, an ordinance relative to the appointment of a Salt Inspector. Read and laid over under the rules.

Also, a communication from John G. Mitchell, et al., relative to a warrant. Referred to Finance Committee with power to act.

Also a petition of William Smith for an iron clad building. Referred to the Committee op Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Jones, an ordinance for opening Homewood street. Read three times and passed.

Also ordinances for grading and paving Madison street, Tustin street, changing the name of Westminster avenue to Franklytown avenue.

Mr. Gross, a petition for the extension of Long avenue. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Murdock, a petion for a new road in the Twenty-first ward. Referred to Survey Committee.

The Chairman read a report of the City Controller transmitting sundry bills and applications for reductions on business tax. Report accepted.

A resolution for payment of a bill of John Trimble for posting notices. Adopted.

Resolution to pay a bill against Peebles township. Adopted.

Mr. Armstrong, a resolution for wooden buildings. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

On motion, adjourned.

Common Council.

Called to order at ten minutes past two o'clock, the following members answering to the call of the roll: Messrs. Arthurs, Albeitz, Barker, Beckman, Black, Booth, Bradley, Cameron, Caskey, Chalmers, Daum, Diamond, Edwards, Faxon, Fedder, Ferson, D. L. Fleming, John Fleming, Gazzam, Hare, Lyons, Miller, Moore, Moorhead, Morgan, Negley, Oliver H. W., Sr., Pender, Preston, Seibert, Shaler, Shoeb, Sims, Scaife, Smithson, Snodgrass, Wallace and President Tomlinson.

The minutes of the preceding meeting were read and approved.

The President stated Councils had been called together in special session to consider matters in relation to the bill authorizing Councils to establish a Paid Fire Department.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Mr. Morgan said that at the last meeting of Councils, the Common branch had adopted a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to investigate alleged charges in the bill as forwarded, with the approval of Councils. This action had not been agreed to by Select Council, and he thought Common Council should now take the matter in their own hands. A bill had been substituted for the one sent on. This bill ought to be stopped. It took the whole control of the hands of Council and gave it to a few men. He was opposed to this, and to get at the matter offered a series of resolutions as follows;

WHEREAS, At a meeting of the Select and Common Councils called for the purpose, an act of Assembly was presented by the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, empowering the Councils of the city to establish a paid department and placing the said department under the control of the citizens through their representatives in Councils; and whereas, It is alleged that members of both of this Common Council, in connection with others who style themselves "the people," have prepared and forwarded to the Legislature an act creating a Paid Fire Department and putting it under the control of Commissioners to be elected by Councils, and taking all authority out of the hands of Councils, and by the provisions of said bill the Commissioners named have authority to nominate their successors and perpetuate in certain points of said department for all time, thereby attempting to athwart the will of the citizens as expressed by Councils; therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislature be and they are hereby requested not to pass the "Long bill," as it is called, creating a paid fire department for this city, but to pass the act forwarded to them by Councils with the amendment, taxing the gross receipts of all Life, Fire and Marine Insurance companies doing business in the city at not more than three and one half mills upon each dollar of gross receipts.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by this branch of Councils for the purpose of ascertaining if any members of this body were instrumental in having the bill *not* passed by Councils, forwarded to the Legislature, and report the same to this body at their next meeting, that this body may take such action as they may deem proper.

MYSTERIOUS CONCLAVE.

Mr. Morgan—The reason I offered this paper is that I am told there are some members of Council interested in the new bill. I am afraid to say anything about this matter, as I have been told I'll have my jaws broken if I do. Well I can say that if the men who made that threat were on this floor I would go ahead all the same; I would say just what I pleased. I won't mention any names because they are not here, but if they were I'd name them out and——

Mr. Hare—Mr. President I call the gentleman to mention the names of any members of Council who made use of such threats.

Mr. Morgan—It was not Councilmen who made the threats, but others who are interested with them, I won't mention any names now.

There was a meeting held a few nights ago in a room on Fourth avenue where the thing was fixed up. Some members of Council were there in conjunction with two or three other men, and the bill was made up by them. They call themselves "the people." That reminds me of the little joke of the three little English tailors who issued a manifesto, and styled themselves "the people." [Laughter.] These men are "the people" of Pittsburgh. They have fixed this thing up, and all the men have been appointed. By the provisions of the bill they can't be put out unless by impeachment. I hope Councils will not let this bill pass. I hope they will pass these resolutions and send them to Harrisburg and if Common Council can't get Select to do anything let them take it up alone. We are the direct representatives of the people, as we come from them fresh every year. Let us do our duty.

President—Has the gentleman any motion to make?

Mr. Morgan—Yes, sir, I move the adoption of this paper, as it is read.

A vote was taken, when the motion was decided affimatively without debate.

In accordance with the last resolution, the President appointed, Messrs. Morgan Sims, and Hare the Committee of Investigation.

VARIOUS PETITIONS.

On motion the rules were suspended and new miscellaneous business taken up.

Mr. Moorhead offered a resolution for a gas lamp at the corner of Overhill street and Hill alley.

Mr. Pender, a resolution for a gas lamp on Wylie street. Both papers referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Schleiter, a petition in relation to Forty-eighth street sewer. Referred to Street Committee.

C. C. concurred in the action of S. C. in relation to the Water Committee's report.

Mr. Hare offered a petition for the extension of Rural street. Referred to the Survey Committee.

Also, a petition from Martin Connelly asking the privilege to remodel a frame house in the Fourth ward. Referred to the Committee on Wooden Buildings.

Mr. Lyon, a bill from John H Sawyer for stone, to the amount of $3,099. He moved its reference to the Finance Committee with power to act.

Several members asked for information as to what the bill meant.

Mr. Schleiter explained that it was a purchase made by the Street Committee some time last year for street purposes.

The bill was finally referred to the Street Committee.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Arthurs presented the report of the Street Committee, accompanied by a number of papers, which were disposed of as follows: Ordinance for opening of Beech alley from Pride to Stevenson street, passed finally; one for opening Main street from Butler street to Greensburg pike, passed finally; one for grading and paving of Main street, from Butler street to Greensburg pike, passed finally; report of viewers on Hatfield street, received; a resolution relative to "road bed" of Braddock's Field Plank Road, passed; an act empowering the city to enter upon and take possession of the "road bed" of any turnpike or plank-road within the limits of the city, and stipulating for the appointment of Commissioners to appraise the value of the same and the amount of damages to be paid by tax on the property holders along the line.

The bill was discussed at some length, when objections being made it was laid over for the present.

Mr. Arthurs then offered the following:

Resolved, That as soon as the Braddock's Field Plank Road Company shall surrender to the city of Pittsburgh the free use of the road bed covered by their charter, or shall abandon the privileges conferred upon said company by their said charter, then the said city will assume all responsibility of keeping said road in repair, and will release said corporation from all liability in that behalf.

Read three times and passed.

Mr. D. L. Fleming presented a resolution for the erection of a gas lamp on Washington street, between Franklin street and Fifth avenue, Seventh ward. Referred to Gas Committee.

OLD BUSINESS.

Mr. Morgan called up the ordinance in relation to Homewood avenue, 21st ward. After some examination, it was ascertained that the paper was in the hands of the Committee.

The following business, acted upon in Select Council, Feb. 28, 1870, was reported:

Ordinance relative to vehicle license. Passed. In Common Council laid over.

Resolution relative to new City Hall. In Select Council amended by adding the word "before" in the word "hall." Common Council receded and concurred.

On motion adjourned.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

THURSDAY, March 10.—In the case of Bowers vs. Donnelly, previously reported, the jury found for the defendant.

The first case taken up was that of Krenzhaup vs. Grosdy's administratrix. Action to recover $200, borrowed money. Verdict for $218.00.

The next cases taken up were those of R. T. Kerr vs. T. H. McClelland et al. and R. R. B. Kendall vs. The same defendants.

Both cases were of a similar character, and were tried together. In March, '66, defendants organized a company for the purpose of purchasing oil territory, and solicited subscriptions. Kerr subscribed $100 and Kendall $400. It was represented that the land was situated in Hancock county, West Virginia, and when inquiries were made no such land appeared to be in that county. The actions were brought to recover the amount advanced, on the ground of alleged fraud on the part of defendants. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

61 Trunick vs. Joice, et al.
64 Ross vs. Morrow.
65 Caldwell & Bro. vs. Millinger.
66 Same vs. same.
75 Riddell vs. Duff.
89 Mestrezat vs. McCullough & Co.
97 Haigh & Co. for use, vs. Steamboat "Australia."
100 Le Roy vs. Wiley.
110 Clunie vs. Lathing Co. vs. Dilworth & Benney.
112 Jacoby vs. Schoen, et al.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, March 10.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Newmyer the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. D. P. and David Hatch, indicted for forcibly entry and detainer, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Wingroth, indicted for selling liquor to a habitual drunkard after notice not to do so. This case was tried at a previous term of Court and a new trial granted. The jury in the present case returned a verdict of guilty. Motion for a new trial and reasons filed.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Wm. Lynch, indicted for keeping a gambling house, Geo. Bowers, prosecutor. Alex. Cochran, Esq., represented the Commonwealth, and Hon. Thos. M. Bayne appeared for the defendant. The defendant was in December, 1869, proprietor of a house at No. 2 in the Diamond, First ward, Allegheny, where, it is alleged, he kept and maintained a gambling house. The jury, after a brief absence, brought in a verdict of guilty.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacob Wolf, indicted for false pretenses, a *nolle pros* was allowed by the Court on payment of costs by the defendant.

In the case of Geo. Roe, indicted for false pretense, *nolle pros.* allowed on payment of costs by the defendant.

John C. Keuchler was arraigned upon an indictment of perjury. William D. Moore, Esq., for the defendant, moved the Court to quash the indictment, and filed reasons.

James Harlon plead guilty to an indictment for larceny, and was sentenced two years and six months in the penitentiary.

Wm. Frankinbaugh, indicted for the larceny of an accordeon, the property of John Nimick, was arraigned and plead guilty. The Court gave him four months in the Workhouse.

Samuel Johnson and Wm. Bell, alias Wm. Cook, colored, were arraigned on a charge of stealing a coat, the property of John Martin. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

34 Com. vs. Patrick Dunn.
39 " " Jas. V. Kerr.
35 " " Wm. Haley.
210 " " James Johnson.
29 " " Patrick Burke.
30 " " John Waidler.
32 " " Elizabeth Eisenhals.
33 " " E. H. Johnston, et al.
34 " " Albert Keller.
35 " " James Harton.
41 " " George A. Nelson.
37 " " Samuel Johnston, et al.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

14 Com. vs. Jack Bonner, et al.
15 " " John Burke.
26 " " Dominic O'Connell.
50 " " Joseph Backen.
51 " " Daniel Hanlon.
52 " " Rebecca Calley.
53 " " Jacob Cupps.
226 " " George Graham.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

THURSDAY, March 10.—In the case of Steen vs. Hutchinson, the jury found for the deponent, certifying a balance due of $23 92.

George Moore, A. A. Moore, and Wm. Moore vs. John Croone; action on a promissory note. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

217 Bissell vs McClure tp.
1 Read et al. vs Stewart & Co.
3 Reese vs Bates.
4 Buento & Co. vs Ferguson & Beck.
5 Logan vs Johnson.
6 Law vs Hartman.
7 Plankington vs Ross tp.
8 Hugg vs Zimmerman.
9 Madison vs McClintock.
10 Dilworth et al. vs Fryer.
11 Duquesne Co. vs Smith.
12 Brady vs Beckham.

"A Feast of Reason."

This evening there will occur within the limits of our smoke-beclouded city, a contest of mind with mind, which will clearly prove that there is an institution in our midst, eminently successful in removing the smoke and fogs of ignorance from the atmosphere of mind, and causing it to bask in the noon-day splendor of learning's sheen.

The time has gone by when the athlete, by exhibitions of muscular strength, won the admiration of the gaping crowd, and instead we have the nobler exhibition of the mental powers in the arena of combat. Beauty of form and feature may charm for a day, but like the ephemeral flower, they are transient and fleeting, while beauty of mind grows brighter and brighter as the seasons roll.

An exhibition of the above nature may be witnessed this evening at the Female College to which place the lovers of the intellectual should repair promptly at 7 P. M.

This institution is in a most flourishing condition, possessing an efficiency for training and cultivating the mental faculties to the greatest possible degree of symmetry and perfection.

Then pray do not fail to attend the "Essay Contest" this evening at 7 o'clock.

All Accounts must be Settled.

All persons indebted to J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, on book account or in any other way, are respectfully requested to settle their accounts on or before the eleventh day of March instant, as the business of the firm will be wound up finally on that day. All accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be put in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Goods will be sold until that date at Administrators' Sale at great reduction in prices, as everything must be sold.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting—Petitions—Reports of Committees—Resolutions and Ordinances.

A regular meeting of the Select and Common Councils of Allegheny was held yesterday (Thursday) evening, March 10, 1870.

Select Council.

Members present: Messrs. Huckenstine, Megraw, Patterson J. C., Patterson A., Peterson, Phillips, Reiter, Riddle, President McBrier and J. R. Oxley, Clerk.

The minutes of the preceeding meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

Mr. A. Patterson presented a petition for a latteral sewer on Frazier street. Referred to Street Committee.

Also petition for grading Mulberry. Referred to Street Committee.

Also for gas post on Sheffield street. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Reiter, a petition for the grading of Jalappa street. Referred to Street Committee.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CITY PROPERTY.

Mr. Riddle, Chairman of the Committee on City Property, presented the report of the Committee, accompanying which was a plan for an engine house in the Eighth ward, and a resolution authorizing the construction of the same, and awarding the contract to Murdoch & Hall at $2,240.

The report was accepted and the resolutions adopted.

REPORT OF THE STREET COMMITTEE.

Mr. Patterson, chairman of the Street Committee, presented the report of the committee.

The Committee think a main sewer on Beaver avenue absolutely necessary, and report favorably on the plan of one and an ordinance authorizing its construction; also an ordinance for sewer on North avenue. Relative to grading Pacific Lane the Committee have instructed the City Engineer to prepare plans and report cost. An ordinance relative to cleaning sidewalks once a week was also reported. The Committee have authorized the City Solicitor to settle with Mr. Hawkins, who has brought suit against the city for damages, on the best possible terms, and Mr. Harkins agrees to settle if the Committe will allow him a set-off against his paving bill, which amounts to $430, or $275, and a resolution authorizing a settlement on the above terms was reported.

The following additional ordinances and resolutions were reported by the Committee.

An ordinance for a board walk on Belle avenue. Grading and paving Pitt alley. Grading and paving Whig alley.

Resolution for opening Locust street.

The report was accepted and the resolution adopted.

The ordinances referred to were then taken up and passed finally under a suspension of the rules, except that in relation to Pitt alley, which was laid over under the rules.

The resolution relative to opening Locust street was laid over under the rules.

The ordinance relative to cleaning sidewalks was laid over under the rules.

The ordinance relative to a sewer on Beaver avenue was taken up and passed finally.

Mr. Patterson presented the reports of viewers on Sedgwick street and Lane alley. Approved.

CONTROLLER'S REPORT.

Mr. Hall, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the report of the City Controller, of which the following is a

RECAPITULATION.

No. 1. Salaries	$ 340 77
" 2. Gas Lamps and Hose	2,787 42
" 3. Printing	57 45
" 4. Streets	25 00
" 5. Wharves and Landings	73 00
" 7. Surveys	78 80
" 8. Police	2,268 00
" 9. Contingent Fund	369 16
" 10. Water Works	1,500 88
" 11. City Property	1,000 00
Total	$8,502 43

The report was received and the Controller authorized to certify warrants for the payment of the several bills.

THE FINANCES.

Mr. Hall presented the report of the Finance Committee, accompanying which was the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and is hereby authorized to pay John Swan, Esq., the sum of $107,120, being the balance due him for constructing the common sewer on Fremont street, and charge the same to the West Common Sewer Fund.

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be and they are hereby authorized and instructed to revise and adjust the salaries of the city officers and report an ordinance fixing and establishing the same for the year 1871.

The report was accepted and the first resolution adopted.

The second resolution was laid on the table.

An ordinance increasing the salaries of certain officers was taken up and after considerable discussion was defeated by a vote of 5 to 5.

Mr. Megraw presented a resolution authorizing the Controller to settle with the Board Measurer, for the year ending December 31, 1869, at the rate of twenty per cent on the gross amount of the collections. Adopted.

Mr. A. Patterson presented a resolution instructing the Finance Committee to report an ordinance repealing the ordinance increasing the salaries of certain officials, moved its reference to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Riddle moved to lay the motion on the table.

The motion was lost.

The question then recurred on the reference of the resolution to the Finance Committee, which motion was adopted.

A resolution relative to the Pleasant Valley Railway bill, adopted in Common Council, was taken up.

Mr. Riddle moved to amend by striking out the clause "for its defeat we will hold them responsible."

Mr. Megraw was opposed to striking out the clause. If the members of the Senate took bribes as it is said there was, there were plenty of better men who would fill their places. He thought the defeat of the bill indicated that the members of the Senate from this county had but little influence. When a local bill of that character was brought up, it was customary if the members from the district from whence it came favored it, to pass it, and the excuse of the members from this county that they had voted for the bill and that Mr. Wallace or some other man, living in the eastern part of the State, had defeated it, would not do. There was some other influence at work.

The motion to strike out carried and the resolution as amended adopted.

Mr. J. C. Patterson called up the proposed bill providing for the extension of Federal street.

Mr. Riddle moved to postpone the matter until next meeting. Adopted.

On motion adjourned.

Common Councils.

President Warner in the chair. Members present were Messrs. Ashworth, Brahm, Comley, Gilmore, Hanna, Hunker Hastings, Herchenroether, McNeil, Rowbottom, Reynolds, Slack, Taggart and Warner, President.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS, &c.

Mr. Taggart presented a remonstrance relating to a sewer on Beaver street between Sandusky avenue and Strawberry alley. Held over.

Mr. Herchenroether presented a petition for the opening of Union street from North avenue. Referred to Street Committee.

Mr. Hastings presented a petition for the erection of a lamp post at the corner of Morgan and Wylie streets. Referred to Gas Committee.

Mr. Slack presented a communication from the Park Commissioners stating that the annual report of that Commission would be open for inspection in a few days. Received and filed.

Mr. Metzes presented a communication from Captain Charles A. Miller, asking for a suitable armory for his military organization. Referred to the Committee on City Property.

Mr. Comley presented a petition from George Magg & Co., asking for the establishment of a first class "Schindery," accompanied by an ordinance asking that George Magg be appointed Faull Master.

On motion, the petition was referred to the City Ordinance Committee.

Mr. Hastings presented a resolution asking that the Senators and Representatives in Harrisburg from this city be requested to urge the passage of the late city code. Adopted.

Mr. Hastings, of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose, reported the following resolution with an affirmative recommendation:

Resolved, By the Select and Common Council of the city of Allegheny that the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose be and they are hereby authorized to dispose of the two horses used for Columbia truck and purchase two others better adapted for the purpose.

Mr. Hastings thought the horses were altogether unsafe, and others could be furnished at the same cost which would answer better.

Mr. McNeil could see no reason why they were not given more exercise and in this manner tamed.

Mr. Hanna gave it as his opinion that oxen were altogether too slow for the age, else he would recommend them. He thought spirited animals were wholly in sympathy with the object, and urged that drivers who were capable of managing such only should be employed.

The resolution was rejected.

Mr. Hanna, of the Market Committee, reported the following receipts:

Duncan Dallas, Clerk of Markets.

January	$1,865 50
February	864 20
	$2,729 70

Geo. B. McNulty, Weighmaster of the Second Ward Scales.

January	$ 279 18
February	250 12
	$ 530 61

R. T. White, Weighmaster of the Second Ward Scales.

January	$ 418 16
February	308 80
	$ 727 46
Total receipts	$2,501 83

Received and filed.

Mr. Ashworth presented a resolution relative to the opening and grading of Federal street from its present terminus in Allegheny city to a point on the Perrysville plank road in McClure and Reserve townships, Allegheny county.

On motion of Mr. McNeil the Council adopted and recommended its passage by the Legislature.

Mr. McNeil presented a resolution asking the removal of a certain awning at the corner of Anderson street and the Fort Wayne Railroad. Passed.

The Street Commissioners were authorized to have flag stones laid on Ohio street at the crossings of Centre avenue, West street, Middle street, East and Chestnut streets. Referred to Street Committee.

Adjourned.

NOON-DAY ROBBING.

Bank Entered by Bold Thieves—They Sweep the Money from the Counter into a Basket—Are Followed and Arrested—Money Recovered with Interest Added.

That Pittsburgh can boast of as brave a clan of robbers as belong to the profession, we had another illustration yesterday, demonstrating the fact that they no longer "choose darkness rather than light," for their deeds of wickedness. But at mid-day when the sun is shining at its highest meridian of glory and dispelling darkness from every nook and corner, three men drive up Carson street, the Broadway of our sister corporation, and at the door of the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, two of them, Wm. McCloskey and Brook Moran, alight and enter the bank. Mr. Voight, the Cashier, happens just at that time to be in the back room partaking of his dinner. They close the door and lock it to prevent Mr. Voight aware of their movements, and still thinking some of his acquaintances are having a joke at his expense, he calls to them to cease foo